

AUGUSTUS WELBY PUGIN, AND FURNITURE. By J. D. CRACE [*H.A.*].

**O**N the occasion of the reading of the Papers on "Furniture: Domestic and Ecclesiastical" [p. 413] circumstances combined to leave little time or opportunity for discussion of the main subject. I think this was to be regretted, because it is undoubtedly one of those subjects just outside architecture which legitimately invite the attention of architects; and because the Papers themselves were, with one exception, rather invitations to discussion than attempts to deal directly with a somewhat complicated subject.

Mr. Belcher's introduction was, necessarily and properly, general in terms, and pointed to the outward conditions of the present day, the objects to be kept in view, the faults to be corrected. He says truly that "in all good work both form and construction are the result of "long tradition." He might well have added "colouration"; for it is undoubtedly to the long tradition that we must attribute the marvellous excellence of colouring to be found among Oriental fabrics; as it was also the gradual development of traditional methods which produced the magnificent harmonies by painters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Titian's harmonies are not the invention of one man: they are the outcome of generations, of whom the last steps were Gian Bellini, his father Jacopo, and Gentile da Fabriano.

Raphael owed how much to Timoteo Viti, how much to Perugino? The great culminations of art come about when the tradition is carried through three or four successive steps by men of exceptional talent, or of some special capacity which ensures the infusion of new life at each step. Tradition was the bone and fibre of the old crafts, individual talent and effort their life-blood. The former has been entirely broken, as a continuous growth, by the cessation of apprenticeship; and, so far as the workman is concerned, inducement to individual effort is being seriously undermined. It was when things were drifting in this direction that the designer or draughtsman (or architect), as apart from the actual maker, began to be important to the production of furniture. Mr. Voysey, in the course of his Paper, says, "But since the furniture has been taken out of the architect's hands." It would be interesting to know at what period he believes that the designing of the furniture was habitually entrusted to the architect of the building. Kent designed furniture for Lord Burlington's and other buildings. The brothers Adam, or their Italian draughtsmen, designed plenty of furniture; but that was rather in their capacity of "designers" in a style which had taken the public taste, and was by no means limited to furniture for houses designed by themselves. The brothers Adam were "inevitable." They represented no usual practice, and they will owe their future reputation much more to their interior decorations and furniture than to any special merit in their architecture, which is singularly emasculate.

Let us go back a little. Perhaps there is no finer church furniture in the world than the stalls at Amiens. No architect had to do with this wonderful work; but Arnold Boulin and Alexandre Huet—"menuisiers." The fact is, that unless an architect has made himself thoroughly

conversant with the construction or requirements and peculiarities of furniture, it is by no means a matter of course that the result of his designing will be such a conspicuous success. I can certainly say that I have seen examples of the contrary; and I altogether question its being the duty of the client to put up with the product, "however gruesome it may be," though "full of promise" (I quote Mr. Voysey), while his architect is groping in the dark for the true laws of beauty. I should like, too, to say a word in protest against the cheap denunciations of the "manufacturer," which it is so easy and so common to indulge in. If the matter be looked into impartially, by anyone of competent training, whose memory goes back forty or fifty years, he will be constrained to admit that, in point of taste and a general recognition of some obligations in design, the ordinary product of even Tottenham Court Road is as much superior to what was then to be found there as is the average architectural output of to-day to that of, say, 1850. Manufacturers have usually included in their ranks men whose very contact with the processes of production has made them keenly alive to the best capacities of the product and to the best taste of the day. To take a case in point, Wedgwood's taste and discrimination were at least equal to those of the brothers Adam. Compare such manufacturers as Herbert Minton and Hardman with the average architect of 1850! Why, either of them knew more about art than any but a dozen or two of the whole profession at that time.

Depend upon it, there are always plenty of intelligent men engaged in manufacture, with skill and perception, ready to respond to any clearly defined want of the architects. Abuse of the manufacturer often covers a lack of ability to define what is wanted of him. Most of the eighteenth-century furniture (on which a good deal of praise is now lavished) was the work of well-established manufacturers. I maintain, then, that in general character of design and in recognition of principles (even when not very strictly adhered to in execution), furniture has fairly kept pace with architecture.

The new infusion of life and thought and character into both I believe to be primarily due to Augustus Welby Pugin. I am not blind to the great services in this direction rendered by other men now living. But it was Pugin who laid down the road and pointed the way. To identify Pugin only with the Gothic Revival is to do him much less than justice. By defining for the first time in the history of Art what are the immutable laws which must govern all constructive design, if it is to appeal successfully to human intelligence; and by doing this in vigorous, manly, and fearless language; and, best of all, by himself breaking through all difficulties, and putting his own principles into constant practice, he compelled everyone engaged in architecture or design to listen to him. The principles of adjusting design to requirement and ornament to construction seem obvious enough now. They have been preached with every refinement of language; and the writer who, eight or ten years after Pugin's vigorous promulgation of them, adopted them as his own, and held Pugin up to ridicule, if more widely read, practically carried the arguments no further. But Pugin, who found all the crafts allied to architecture sunk to the lowest level to which, artistically, they have ever been degraded, did not stop to mourn, or to pour contempt on the manufacturer. On the contrary, he sought out the manufacturer, and so convinced him of error, and of the truth of the message he had to deliver, that the manufacturer became an ardent and enthusiastic convert, eager to work for a leader who knew his own mind, and could make his objects and methods intelligible. It might be said of those who were thus brought to see with new eyes that no trouble, no exertion, no outlay, were ever grudged by those who worked for Pugin.

Having once engaged manufacturer or workman on any work, Pugin never worried him; he gave him all the guidance he could, referred him to models or examples, but always gave him some freedom, and credit for some brains. Above all, he gave him the fullest credit for

any success. Let anyone who would judge this man's power, and who knows something of the state of Art in England in 1840, take a walk through the Houses of Parliament, and reflect that the carving, the woodwork, the metal-work, the tiles, the stained glass, the furniture, were done in the seven or eight years following by men who had been ignorant that there existed a principle of design of any kind till he trained them.

When once Pugin knew that he was understood, he never wasted time on the elaboration of a working drawing. It became a sort of shorthand. Everything was there, but you must be able to read it. He took infinite pains himself to understand the conditions and requirements of manufacture, and, having once grasped these, carefully complied with them. He drew with extraordinary rapidity (I used to watch him with a sort of reverence); appeared to have everything clear in his mind, and simply to pour it out from the point of the pencil; and he would often carry on a lively conversation all the time.

We of the present day can hardly understand how much we owe to his teaching. He brought order out of chaos, taught how much delight is to be found in the smaller allied arts, as well as in the noble art of architecture. Above all, he taught—so successfully that a younger generation has come to regard it as a truism, self-evident from the very beginning—that there are laws connecting design with constructive motive which must remain true for all time and for all styles. The younger men cannot conceive a time when no such truth had been expressed or recognised, and even the criticism of all design was supposed to be simply a question of taste. Where they have brought themselves to admit that there was such a time, they attribute the change to the silver tongue of Ruskin. But the truth had been driven home by the plain, fearless, and expressive English of Pugin years before. Thousands of workers had learnt what he meant, and had been daily practising what he taught; the Palace of Westminster already stood in evidence of his principles; the House of Lords was in use in 1847. Pugin's *True Principles* was published in 1841; Ruskin's *Seven Lamps* not till 1849 (when Pugin's work was nearly done); *The Stones of Venice* only in 1857. Nor was it a case of priority only. The vigour of Pugin's language, the enthusiasm of the man himself, had carried the day. The purchase of the Soulages collection—from which resulted the Kensington Museum—was mainly effected by Pugin's disciples. The Architectural Museum was founded by Pugin's disciples; and if his name has since been overlaid by those whose success had its roots in his perception and enthusiasm, he remains, none the less, the prophet who revivified architecture, and lifted design out of the ash-heap.—J. D. CRACE.

\*\* Pugin's main principles, which have not been much quoted of late, were summed up by him thus:—"The two great rules for design are these: 1st, *That there should be no features about a building which are not necessary for convenience, construction, or propriety*; 2nd, *That all ornament should consist of enrichment of the essential construction of the building*. The neglect of these two "rules is the cause of all the bad architecture of the present time. Architectural features are continually tacked on buildings with which they have no connexion, merely for the sake of what is termed effect; and ornaments are actually constructed, instead of forming the decoration of construction, to which in good taste they should be always subservient. In pure architecture the smallest detail should have a meaning or serve a purpose; and even the construction itself should vary with the material employed, and the designs should be adapted to the material in which they are executed."—*The True Principles*, &c., 4o. 1841. A list of Pugin's other works is appended:—*Gothic Furniture designed and etched in the Style of the Fifteenth Century*, 27 pl. 4o. 1835; *Contrasts*, 4o. 1836 (2nd edit. 1841); *Details of Ancient Timber Houses*, 4o. 1836; *Designs for Gold and Silver Smiths*, 4o. 1836; *Designs for Iron and Brass Works in the Style of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries*, 4o. 1836; *A Series of Ornamental Timber Gables, Sixteenth Century*, 4o. 1839; *Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture in England*, 4o. 1843; *The Present State of Christian Architecture in England*, 36 pl. 8o. 1843; *Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament*, 4o. 1844 (2nd edit. 1846); *Floriated Ornament*, 8o. 1849; *Examples of Gothic Architecture*, 4o. 1850; *Treatise on Chancel Screens*, &c., 4o. 1851; and several pamphlets. Two volumes of five hundred of his *Sketches* were photographed by S. Ayling, and published in 8o. 1865.



## CHRONICLE.

### The Annual Elections.

The Scrutineers appointed by the Annual General Meeting to conduct the election of the Council and the Standing Committees for the year of office 1894-95 met on the 8th inst., to the number of six Fellows and five Associates. Mr. Hansard occupied the chair, and received from the Secretary 481 envelopes—216 from Fellows, 254 from Associates, and 11 from Hon. Associates—being a little less than a third of the number of subscribing members within the United Kingdom. Of the Fellows who voted, 139 were metropolitan and 77 non-metropolitan; of the Associates the numbers were 189 and 65; and of the Hon. Associates, 9 and 2. Thus 337 metropolitan and 144 non-metropolitan members joined in the elections.

### The Presidential Change of Office.

At the Business General Meeting of the 11th inst., after the Scrutineers' Report on the Election of the President and Council for the year of office 1894-95 had been read, Mr. Charles Barry, F.S.A., *Past President*, moved, and Mr. John Slater [F.] seconded, a vote of thanks to the retiring President, Mr. J. Macvicar Anderson, who, in accordance with rule, remained in the chair until the close of the Meeting.

Mr. Barry spoke of the extreme value of the services that Mr. Anderson had rendered during the three years, not altogether uneventful, which he had served as President of the Institute—three years which had included within their scope questions of no little interest to the profession of architects as well as to the status of the Institute. Mr. Anderson, in his position, and with the dignity of his position, and with that geniality, ability, and courtesy for which he was unmistakably distinguished, had been enabled to render them very large services indeed. He had occupied the chair with absolute distinction, and he had bequeathed to his successor, their dear friend Mr. Penrose, a burden and a responsibility which were not light. That their new President would be equal to the occasion Mr. Barry, who had had the honour and pleasure of knowing him for a great many years, did not doubt, adding—We now offer to our retir-

ing President our most heartfelt thanks for the services he has rendered us, and we hope to see him at our Meetings, if not quite so frequently as in the past, yet very frequently.

Mr. Slater, in seconding the vote, endorsed Mr. Barry's remarks, and referred to the immense debt which the Institute owed to the outgoing President, Mr. Anderson, who, not alone in the chair of the Institute, but in that of the Council, had presided with an urbanity and with a sense of justice that could not be too highly praised. It was no easy task for any President to follow in the steps of their previous President, Mr. Waterhouse, and it appeared to him (the speaker) to be one of the greatest signs of Mr. Anderson's ability, suavity, and general fitness for the Presidentship of the Institute that he had been no unworthy successor of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse. With regard to the Council, added Mr. Slater, I think I may say that we part with him with feelings, not only of admiration, but of personal affection, for I am sure that the way in which he has presided over our meetings has been such that he has endeared himself to all of us, not only as a President, but as a friend.

Mr. Macvicar Anderson, acknowledging the vote, passed with the utmost enthusiasm, said that the words used by Mr. Barry and Mr. Slater had been not merely complimentary, but so far beyond what the occasion required that it became difficult to reply to them. He might say, however, that his connection with the Institute had not been one of yesterday. He could recall many years of arduous, very agreeable, and pleasant work in various posts he had occupied by their courtesy. When, three years ago, they in their goodness thought fit to elect him to the position which he had always looked upon as the highest honour that one could rise to in the profession, he remembered saying that he trusted, even coming after so distinguished a predecessor as Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, to be able to hand down the traditions of the Institute without sullying or tarnishing their glory; and he could honestly say that neither time, thought, nor study had been spared in trying to do so to the best of his ability. He would fain hope that those efforts, small as they had been, had resulted in maintaining the dignity of this Chair, in furthering the prosperity of the Institute and the welfare of the profession. He thanked them most heartily for what had rendered his task at all times a comparatively easy one—the great kindness and consideration that they had extended towards him. It was, of course, absurd to expect that a body averaging twenty men on the Council, and averaging considerably more in General Meeting, should always be of the same opinion, nor was it desirable that they should be; and sometimes it had been a little difficult to steer an even course between divided opinions. He could only hope that in endeavouring to do so

-to be firm and at the same time impartial—he had not been so unhappy as to arouse ill-will on the part of anyone. If there was one consideration more than another that made him happy in vacating the chair, it was the knowledge that he would be succeeded by Mr. Penrose, who seemed to combine the activity of youth with all the experience and the glory of age.

At the close of the Meeting the ex-President handed the badge of office to his successor, who, as Mr. Slater had previously stated, amid much applause, had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society on the 7th inst. The ex-President in so doing repeated that if anything could afford him more gratification than another, it was the circumstance that he was succeeded by one so eminent, so able, and so distinguished in every respect, as Mr. Penrose.

#### A Teaching University for London.

At the same Meeting Mr. Macvicar Anderson, in introducing the motion of which notice had been given respecting the establishment of a Teaching University for London, said the Council had thought it so important that one or two of them attended before the Royal Commission appointed to consider the subject; and their efforts had been directed to impressing the Commissioners with the fact of the desirability that architecture should be represented upon the governing body of the proposed university. They so far succeeded that one of the fifty-six members composing the Senate would be a representative of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Senate would have power to frame statutes (subject to alteration only by the Queen in Council), to confer degrees, appoint professors, and decide on the admission of new schools to the university. The Council were informed that it was most desirable that those bodies interested in the establishment of the Teaching University should show their approval of the scheme so far as it had been published, the majority of colleges and institutions concerned having already done so. The President therefore moved—"That the Royal Institute of British Architects has learned with much satisfaction "that the position of Architecture will be duly "recognised in the proposed Teaching University "for London, by the inclusion among the Senate "of the University of a member to be appointed "by the Institute, and that the Institute cordially "desires to render every assistance in its power to "the establishment of such University."

Mr. John Slater said that, as a graduate of the University of London, he seconded the motion with the greatest possible pleasure. He was quite sure that their new President would thoroughly endorse the opinion that it was a very desirable thing for every young man entering the profession of architecture to have had a university career. The sooner it was known and thoroughly recognised

throughout the land that their profession was one which demanded an immense amount of preliminary study by young men, the better it would be, and the less they would have to deplore the horrible ignorance of many of the candidates who came up for their Preliminary Examination.

The motion was put to the Meeting and enthusiastically passed by acclamation; and a communication will be made to the Home Secretary, conveying the terms of the Resolution, after the next meeting of the Council. A brief account of the proposed Teaching University, based on the report of the Royal Commission (which is in the Library), will be found on p. 266.

#### The Festival Dinner, Monday, 2nd July 1894.

The arrangements for the Dinner to take place on the 2nd prox., at the Whitehall Rooms, in commemoration of the First General Meeting of the Institute, held on the 2nd July 1834, at the old Thatched House Tavern, are progressing; and the attention of members is invited to a notice which appears in the *Supplement* accompanying this number of the JOURNAL. The chair will be occupied by Mr. Francis C. Penrose, F.R.S., President, and he will be supported by most of the Royal Gold Medallists, some Honorary Fellows, and several distinguished guests representative of Literature, Science, and Art. The Church, the City and Metropolis, Parliament, Official Departments and Corporate Bodies in correspondence with the Institute will be represented at the Dinner.

#### The Iron and Steel Institute Autumn Meeting.

The Autumn Meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute will be held in Brussels from the 20th to the 24th August. The arrangements are being organised by a Local Reception Committee, of which Monsieur Gillon, President of the Society of Engineers at Liège, is Chairman. On Monday, the 20th August, there will be a reception in the evening by the Local Committee at Brussels. Tuesday will be devoted to the reading and discussion of papers, and visiting the Antwerp International Exhibition; Wednesday, Papers and discussion, and visiting places of interest in Brussels. On Thursday the Mariemont Collieries and the Couillet Steelworks will be visited, and on Friday the works of the Cockerill Company at Seraing and the Angleur Steelworks at Liège.

#### Additions to the Library.

Monsignor Daniel Barbaro's *La Pratica della Perspettiva* (Venice, 1568) is a recent addition to the Library, which already possessed a copy dated a year later in the imprint. Collation reveals little difference between the volumes: there is a slight variation in the pagination, and the margins of the earlier edition are ruled with red lines. The publication of this work preceded the death of its author, Patriarch of Aquileia and commentator on

the works of Vitruvius, by two years, and was one of the earliest contributions to the discussion of the then recently discovered art of perspective, Pérerin's work, the first authoritative work on the subject, having appeared some sixty years earlier, in 1505. A deficiency in the Library is supplied by the purchase of a well-preserved copy of the *Antiquities of Sicily* (John Murray, London, 1819), by John Goldicutt, the first Hon. Secretary of the Institute.

Professor William Cawthorne Unwin [H.A.] has presented his work *On the Development and Transmission of Power*, being his contribution, with additions, to the Howard Lectures delivered before the Society of Arts in January and February of last year (Longmans, Green & Co., London). Messrs. Crosby Lockwood & Son, the publishers, have presented the second edition of Mr. Wyndham Tarn's *Mechanics of Architecture*, being a treatise on Applied Mechanics especially adapted to the use of architects.

From Sir Saul Samuel [H.A.], the Agent-General for New South Wales, has been received the *Report of the Department of Public Works for the Year 1892*, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. The Report, which contains twenty-three illustrations and seven maps, includes that of the Branch of the Government Architect (Mr. W. L. Vernon [F.]), who supplies a list of the new buildings finished during the year 1892, and their several costs. Sydney Hospital, an illustration of which is given, was the most noticeable structure erected during that period, at a cost of £64,911, from the designs of Mr. John Kirkpatrick.

The *Journal of Indian Art and Industry* (No. 47, vol. vi.), presented by the publisher (W. Griggs, Peckham), contains an account of the wall paintings recently found in the Khwabgah, Fathpur Sikri, near Agra, by Mr. Edmund W. Smith, of the Archaeological Survey of India, N.-W.P. and Oudh. Mr. Smith's Paper is supplemented by eleven plates, which are fine examples of colour printing.

#### NOTES, QUERIES, AND REPLIES.

##### THE ENGLISH RENAISSANCE.

**The Author's Reply to his Critics** [pp. 463, 511].  
From J. ALFRED GOTCH, F.S.A. [F.]—

Mr. Phené Spiers, in his remarks on the chapter in my book devoted to "The Growth of the "New Style," has opened a discussion which I hope will tend to throw light on this rather obscure subject; and Mr. Wyatt Papworth, in his interesting review [see p. 507] of the concluding part of the book, has taken exception to the same chapter, or essay as I should prefer to call it, chiefly because of the position therein assigned to John Thorpe. It becomes necessary, therefore, to reply to the strictures from both sides, so far as I am able to do so.

The position taken up in the essay is that, so far as can be at present ascertained, the general designs of houses in the time of Elizabeth and James were supplied by surveyors, but that the master-workmen usually supplied their own details. In support of this view certain evidence is adduced, which has not convinced Mr. Spiers, but which he does not nullify by any rebutting evidence; he only expresses himself as unconvinced, and seems inclined to think that as things are ordered now, so, in the main, they are likely to have been ordered then. Mr. Papworth, on the other hand, calls some of the evidence in question, and does not accept the conclusions which I draw from part of the remainder. The matter can only be settled—if settled it ever can be—by the weight of evidence; and my object in writing this is to re-state the evidence already adduced, and to touch upon the various points raised by Mr. Spiers and Mr. Papworth.

Briefly stated, my argument is this. Thorpe's collection of drawings sets up a *prima facie* case that the surveyors supplied small-scale drawings, but few, if any, details. This case is strengthened by such documentary evidence as we possess, for in no case is there anything said to imply that the surveyor supplied any detail-drawings, but the inference is that the workmen supplied their own.

But, first, we must deal with the noble owners whom Mr. Spiers credits with occasionally assuming the merit of having designed their own houses. No doubt they claimed a great deal of credit for building them, but where is there any record of their aspiring to having *designed* them? The panel at Wollaton does not help Mr. Spiers, because it only says: "Behold this mansion of Francis 'Willoughby, Knight, built with rare art, and 'bequeathed to the Willoughbys. Begun 1580 'and finished 1588."\* It does not farther the design upon anyone. Of course the general instructions of the noble owners largely influenced the design, but I do not think the owners themselves have anywhere set up the claim suggested by Mr. Spiers. In the case of Lyveden, which Mr. Papworth mentions, I think a comparison of the existing plan with Thorpe's (vol. i. p. 40) will lead to the opinion that Thorpe's corrections show various alternatives of the designer, and that it is much more probable that Sir Thomas Tresham got Thorpe, the surveyor, to put his ideas into shape, than that Sir Thomas drew the plans, and that then Thorpe copied them, and drew alternative arrangements for his own pleasure.

As John Thorpe's position has a very important

\* The inscription is as follows:—

EN HAS FRANCISCI WILLVGBEL MILITIS ÆDES  
RARA ARTE EXTRVCTAS WILLVGHELEISQ RELICTAS  
INCHOATE 1589 ET FINITE 1588.

bearing on the whole question, it will be advisable to consider it at this point somewhat in detail, and the simplest way will be to follow Mr. Papworth's remarks in order.

I should like to point out, however, that, so far as my main argument is concerned, all I want to make clear is that Thorpe's collection, whether the production of one hand or more, is composed largely of the preliminary designs for the buildings there shown. I am indebted to Mr. Papworth for considerable assistance in pursuing the subject of John Thorpe, and for the furnishing of several clues, and I am sorry that the conclusions we draw from what is practically the same evidence are so different. It seems that Mr. Papworth demurs to my taking Thorpe as a typical architect and surveyor of the period, who studied French work, and went to France, and designed most of the houses included in his collection. Mr. Papworth, it would seem, regards him rather as a surveyor merely, and his collection as a series of surveys, "all probably measured for the pro-  
prietary records on changes of estates"; interspersed with copies of other people's designs, on which he has drawn suggested alterations by way of amusement. In this connection I would ask, Did Buckhurst House, or Wollaton, or Losely, or Burghley House, change hands at this period? Or would elevations be required for this purpose? And how can the two different designs for Slaugham be both surveys of executed work?

With regard to Thorpe himself, it is quite true that we know very little of him, and it would be a most interesting task, albeit a long one, to thoroughly sift and classify his sketches, and ascertain how many hands were employed upon them. At any rate, I think we may take it for granted that they represent one interest, and that whether Thorpe, or his son, or an assistant drew them, they emanated from one office, if we may call it so. My reason for supposing that he had a large Court and official connection is, that his name occurs, as Mr. Papworth points out, in the list of those employed for the King in surveying the Duchess of Suffolk's land; that he surveyed the Palace of Eltham; that Ampthill, which he surveyed, was a royal residence, while Holdenby belonged to the Lord Keeper, and was sold to the King; and that the "Lord Salisbury's" was very likely Theobald's, which he exchanged with the King for Hatfield. Then, among the owners of houses included in his collection are the Earl of Dorset, who succeeded Lord Burghley as Lord Treasurer; Sir Thomas Heneage, of Copthall, who held several appointments under Elizabeth; Sir Thomas Lake, Clerk to the Signet, and afterwards Secretary of State; Lord Burghley himself; Sir George Coppin, Clerk of the Crown to James I.; the Duke of Buckingham; and Sir Percival Hart, Chief Sewer to Elizabeth. The list might be extended, but is sufficient to show

that he had many Court officials among his employers.

In saying that we "constantly" meet with Thorpe's name in surveys and surveying works, perhaps I rather overstate the case, and I am obliged to Mr. Papworth for pointing this out; as also that I have said that Thorpe devoted "some" pages to studies of the five Orders when I ought to have said "two." But I am able to supplement the instances of Thorpe's employment kindly furnished by Mr. Papworth by at least one more, viz., "Ap. 4, 1609, notes of repairs necessary to be done about Westbury Lodge, with request from 'John Thorpe to —— Wingfield to move the Lord 'Treasurer that they may be done'" (*State Papers, Domestic, 1611-18*, p. 502); and I am under the impression (though at this distance from a library I cannot verify it) that his name occurs on one or two other occasions. But at any rate he is mentioned in 1590, 1606, 1609 (twice), and 1611, which shows a tolerably continuous employment as surveyor. These notices of him do undoubtedly point to his doing "steward's or land surveyor's" "work," but I cannot agree with Mr. Papworth in his conclusion that the whole of Thorpe's collection consists of surveys merely where it does not consist of copies. My contention is that Thorpe divided his time between ordinary surveying work and the designing of the shells of houses great and small, but that he did little towards designing the embellishment of them; and when I say "Thorpe," I regard him as the type of the "architect and surveyor" of his day, though by far the most important of them all.

I will now endeavour to show why I regard many of the drawings in Thorpe's collection as preliminary sketches for the various buildings. In several cases in my book I have been able to place his plans, and in two cases his elevations, side by side with plans and views of the actual building, and the discrepancies show beyond any reasonable doubt that in these instances his drawings cannot be surveys from existing buildings. The differences cannot be accounted for by subsequent alterations, inasmuch as they are of the essence of the thing; and yet, notwithstanding the discrepancies, the general likeness in each case is so striking as to suggest at once that we have here the preliminary sketches, subsequently modified in the carrying out of the work. Take Longford, for instance (vol. i. pp. 19, 20): the plan does not agree either with the plan as at present, or with Thacker's plans published in 1650, *i.e.* about sixty years after the erection of the building. On the other hand, the elevation agrees very completely with Thacker's, save that Thorpe shows round arches to the arcade, while Thacker's are pointed as in the actual building. The plan obviously cannot have been a survey, and it can hardly be supposed that an elevation would have been wanted for the purposes of change of estates; and if

Thorpe made so considerable an error as to show round arches where he ought to have shown pointed, he could hardly have been the "excellent "geometrician and surveiour" which Mr. Papworth allows. Take Kirby, again (vol. i. p. 33). The building has certainly not been altered in its main dimensions since it was built, and yet Thorpe's plan could hardly be such a survey of it as would be submitted by an "excellent surveiour." Upon Lyveden (vol. i. p. 40) I have already remarked above. As to Audley End (vol. i. p. 47), if Thorpe's plan is compared with Winstanley's (made about 1676), it will be found that the two agree almost room for room, with the important exception of the entrance front of the principal court; and here, again, the discrepancy cannot be accounted for by subsequent alterations, but points to the design having been modified in execution.

So it is with Aston Hall (vol. ii. p. 22) and with Wollaton (vol. ii. p. 60). In the latter case the alterations inside have been so numerous as to leave little of the original arrangements undisturbed; but the exterior of the building shows no signs of having been altered in its main lines, and the discrepancies between the main lines of the two plans are such as to preclude the supposition that Thorpe's plan was a survey of the actual building. His plan shows the entrance front some 23 feet longer than the sides, whereas in reality the side is of equal length with the front. The differences in the elevation are still more obvious, for whereas the general disposition on Thorpe's sketch is the same as in the completed building, the variations render it impossible for the drawing to be a survey of the work as built, if only from the fact that there is no basement storey shown. As to Smythson's share in the work, I see that Mr. Spiers agrees with me in suggesting that he was a master-mason; and with regard to the plans of his which Mr. Papworth thinks are preserved in the office of the clerk of the works, and which he suggests that Thorpe copied, I have had frequent communications from Lady Middleton about the building accounts, in which she is greatly interested, but she has never said anything about plans; and while revising the proof of these lines I have heard from the clerk of the works at Wollaton that there are no such plans. Another point worth noting about Thorpe's elevation of Wollaton is, that he shows two ways of treating the pedestals of the pilasters on the ground storey—one with a raised panel, and one, by way of alternative, with a ring. As a matter of fact, the ring was adopted in execution. This is not the only case in which Thorpe offered alternative ways of treating special features. Others occur on folios 85, 86, 90, 112, 181, and 219, on which he has written below three types of window, "W<sup>ch</sup> of thes 3 is best." The frequent occurrence of these alternatives points strongly towards the drawings being preliminary sketches. Then, again, the elevation on folio 21 is called

"A front or garden side for a nobleman"; the elevation on fol. 115, which, by the way, is the only sheet that has a section on it, has written under it, "Ment for one of the sydes of a house "about a cort and may be made a front of a "house"; and fol. 263 is entitled "For Mr. Willm Powell." From all these examples I think that it is hardly straining the case to conclude that the Thorpes were designers of houses as well as surveyors, and it seems to me quite as likely that the pencil alterations which occur so frequently are suggestions made in the course of designing, as that they are alterations made by the Thorpes in other people's plans for their own amusement. That some of the plans—more especially the neat ones—were surveys of existing structures is quite possible; but even in the case of Ampthill, fols. 271-2, which Mr. Papworth says is the survey made by Thorpe about the year 1606, the plan is inscribed, "Ampthill old house "enlardged p. J. Thorpe," which is quite as likely to mean that Thorpe was employed to enlarge the old house as that he merely took a copy of his survey and tried his hand at enlarging it on paper. It should also be noted that in some cases one can see by little subsidiary side-sketches how ideas in planning were developed, an instance of which is quoted in the essay (p. xvii.).

If these inferences are reasonable, then it is not too much to say that Thorpe was a practical man, whose work was actually carried out; although it is perfectly true, so far as I know, that no record exists expressly stating that he carried out any of the buildings attributed to him. It would, indeed, be a singular piece of luck if such direct evidence were forthcoming.

Then, Mr. Papworth takes exception to the statement that Thorpe evidently went to France. I submit, with all deference, that it is quite as likely that Thorpe went to France and surveyed the houses of which he gives the plans with certain notes, as that he copied them from early engravings to while away his spare time; and for these reasons. In the first place, the plans and part elevation which he copied out of Androuet du Cerceau's book he does not name nor put any title to. The others he both names and dates. In the second place, he adds notes to the latter, which, until the engravings from which he is supposed to have copied them shall prove otherwise, I feel inclined to regard as the notes of an eyewitness. One plan he entitles, "Mounsier Jammet in Paris his howse 1600," and adds the notes: "All his offices are di. [half] under "ground sellered round about and built 2 stories "above them up to y<sup>e</sup> roofe," and "First storie "of offices 8fo. This second storie 12fo. hie. "Third storie is 10fo. hie." Another plan he entitles, "St. Jermins howse V leagues from "Paris A° 1600," and has this note against a long flight of steps: "Under thes steares is an Ille

"vawlted very faire with 3 rocks made very arte-ficially with birds stones and organs going with water, &c." It will be noticed that both these plans are dated 1600. The other French plans in the same category are the ground and upper plans of the Queen Mother's house, of which the ground plan is that quoted in the essay, "Queene Mother's Howse . . . altred pr. Jo. Thorp," and dated 1621. It will be a very interesting thing if Mr. Papworth finds the engravings from which these plans were copied, and no one would rejoice more than I, for an ounce of fact is worth a pound of conjecture.

A few more lines will, I hope, take me past this part of my subject, and leave me free to revert to the main argument of the essay. The reason for calling Shute "a mere visionary, or dealer in abstractions," lies in the tenor of his introduction to his book, *The Chife Groundes of Architecture*, in which he treats his subject in such an unpractical manner as to shake one's faith in the likelihood of his having possessed much practical ability as a designer of houses. Besides which, according to Mr. Papworth's work on the *Renaissance and Italian Styles of Architecture*, he died in the same year in which the first edition of his book was published. I am not able to answer Mr. Spiers's question as to whether there is anything at Alnwick which would be likely to be his work. This little work of Mr. Papworth's has been most useful to me, and ever since its publication it has been a kind of *vade mecum*. I have had it interleaved, and have thus been enabled to make copious notes, additions, and corrections. But, useful as it has been, I do not think that the whole of the remainder of the essay on "The Growth of the New Style" will be found to have sprung from its pages, as would seem to be implied.

But now to return to the main argument. This somewhat long digression about John Thorpe has been chiefly necessary in order to show my reasons for regarding his collection of drawings as largely composed of sketches for houses made by him, or his son, or an assistant. At any rate, who ever did them, and granting that some are surveys of executed works, there still remain a great number which I can regard in no other light than more or less rough designs for houses. With very few exceptions the drawings or sketches—call them which you will—are to a small scale. There are a few full-sizes, and fewer bits of detail. It is certain from internal evidence that some drawings are missing, but they, too, were to a small scale. It is the vast preponderance of the small-scale drawings over the larger details which leads to the inference that the man who supplied the general design did not usually supply the details. If he did, where are all his details gone? Why were they not preserved along with the others? If not here (as they are not), can they be produced

from elsewhere—from the State Papers, from the muniment rooms of great houses, from museums, from college records, from anywhere? I do not say they don't exist; I sincerely hope they do, and that someone will speedily find some; but till they do come they cannot be put in evidence, and in the meantime their absence is a kind of evidence against their existence.

But the *prima facie* case against the likelihood of the surveyor having supplied working details being set up by their absence from Thorpe's collection, it is then strengthened by a perusal of such documents relating to building as are forthcoming. In no place that I yet know of is there anything to suggest that there was a person who supplied all the drawings in the way in which architects supply them nowadays, or to suggest that there was one controlling designer. There are several building contracts printed in Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge*, as well as accounts for panelling and other matters; and nowhere in them is there any phraseology to indicate the existence of a universal designer. On the contrary, the inference is that the master-workmen supplied their own designs, or else it is expressly stated that the work is to be like certain existing work.

The first contract which I need quote is one which more than any other points to an outside designer. It is for the finials of twenty-one buttresses and for one tower of the chapel at King's College, and is dated 4 Jan. 1512-13. It stipulates that John Wastell, the master-mason, shall make the finials "acording to the plattes [drawings] conceyved and made for the same, and according to the fynall of oon buttrasse which is wrought and sett upp: Except that all thies new fynyalles shalbe made sumwhat larger in certayn places according to the moodles for the same conceyvid and made." The tower is to be made "according to a platt thereof made, remaynyng in the keping of the seid surveyour." The surveyor was Thomas Larke, clerke, Archdeacon of Norwich; and it is not stated that he drew the platt, only that he kept charge of it; it is quite as likely that a former mason drew it. In another contract for part of the same building, dated 4 August 1513, there is mention of "another platte made for the same remaynyng with al the other plattes afore reheerd in the kepyng of the seid surveyour signed with the handes of the lordes the Kinges executors." The next contracts expressly call upon the workmen to provide designs. They are for part of the glazing of the windows of King's College chapel; one binds two glaziers to execute four windows "acordyngly to such patrons otherwyse called A vidimus" as they shall receive from their employers, one of whom is the surveyor, Thomas Larke. The other contract binds four other glaziers among other things to "dylver or cause to be dylvered to"

the before-mentioned two glaziers "good and true" "patrons otherwise called A vidimus, for to fourme "glasse and make by other fourre wyndowes of the "seid churche" whereunto the other two glaziers be bound.\* Here, at any rate, the workmen were to provide the designs, although it may be said that windows are a special kind of work, and that the date of the contract is prior to the period under discussion. As to the latter point, however, it is not likely that the custom would change very rapidly in those days.

In the contracts for the Perse Building (1617) and the Legge Building (1618) at Caius and Gonville College,† and in that for a building (1611) at St. Catharine's Hall,‡ no drawings are referred to, the main sizes and height are specified, as well as the disposition of the windows, &c. Reference is made to some "comely finishings of freestone"; "one place bordered with freston over the dore in "ye midst, there to place the founders armes"; "chimney-pieces and borders of white stone cleane "and handsomely wrought"; "battlements after "ye order of St. John's new court, with gutters "and spouts of leade to be well sothered and "workmanlike done"; "a faire paire of staires"; "a faire baye windowe on the coll. side"; and so on. But as these features are not to be made to any specified drawing, the presumption is that they were to be made to the contractors' own designs. I have already pointed out in the text relating to St. John's College § that the contractors supplied the drawings for the second court.

Not to lengthen this reply beyond all reason, I will only shortly refer to other documents relating to building matters. Take the account for wainscoting the Hall at Queen's College, Cambridge, dated 1531-32.|| Every item of cost is put down, including "pro tribus libris ly glew" and "uxori Hawkes "pro candelis." If glue and candles are separately mentioned, surely the designs, had there been any, would have been set down; but they are not. On the other hand, Giles Fambeler, the carver, is paid for seventeen heads "de ly Antyk," and Dyrik Harrison "pro una virga de ly Antik crest," as well as "pro duabus virgis de ly Antik border," evidently referring to special carved work requiring some knowledge of style, which the workmen clearly possessed.

Then there are the letters from R. Williams, the agent at Cobham, to Lord Cobham in 1601, in which he says he has "bargained with Giles de Whitt for making two chimney pieces for the "two chambers next to your new Chapel," and "Your Lordship must resolve what and how much "you are pleased to have done by Giles de Whitt "either upon some new chimney piece, or upon

\* Willis and Clark, vol. i. pp. 609-618.

† *Ibid.* vol. i. pp. 204-206. ‡ *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 111.

§ *Architecture of the Renaissance in England*, vol. ii. p. 47.

|| *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 61.

"my lord your father's tomb"; implying that Giles de Whitt would do the work from his own resources. And, again, he says (as quoted in the essay), "the plasterer would be sent for to come "to bring to yo<sup>r</sup> Lo. modells or paternes of the "manner of the sealing that yo<sup>r</sup> L. maie make yo<sup>r</sup> "choice of that kind of werk that shall best like "you, and some care would be had that he be a "good workman and the price reasonable"; which expressly states that the workman provides the design from his own stock.

A perusal of the letters that passed at the building of Burghley House (*TRANSACTIONS*, Vol. VI., N.S., p. 103) and of Hatfield House (published in P. F. Robinson's *History of Hatfield House*, 1833) leads to the conclusion that no architect was employed in the manner in which he would be employed in the present day; but that the owners themselves were the medium through which instructions and drawings reached the works, and that surveyors (not always the same) were sent from time to time to report progress and examine the work. The tenor of the correspondence is quite incompatible with Mr. Spiers's suggestion that the surveyor set out or approved all the work on the spot.

This is the principal evidence for which Mr. Phené Spiers asks, upon which I have come to the conclusion that the master-workmen—not, as Mr. Spiers puts it, every working mason or carpenter—supplied their own details: 1st, because Thorpe's collection contains hardly any details; 2nd, because no mention is made of drawings in building documents of the time; 3rd, because those documents imply, if they do not expressly state, that the workmen, as a matter of course, supplied their own designs. If anyone can produce evidence to establish a contrary opinion, I shall be among the first to welcome it, for, as I have already said, an ounce of fact is worth a pound of conjecture. I do not wish to imply that every workman was an efficient designer; but I take it that the master-workman, who employed others, either was a more or less able designer himself, or had a number of stock designs to select from, or employed specially clever men for the more important parts of the work; but that all the workmen worked to the designs of one man I submit the evidence disproves. In important work, like the Hall of Trinity College, Cambridge, different master-workmen were employed to do different parts of the work. Francis Carter did the roof and screen, and Andrew Chapman did the paneling, under separate contracts. The difference in the detail of buildings of which the general design was supplied from the same source is easily accounted for if the various master-workmen amplified the small-scale drawings for themselves. Take Kirby, Lyveden, Longford, Wollaton, and Slaugham, for instance, all of which I believe to have been designed as to plan, and probably

elevation, by Thorpe (or the Thorpes); the difference in the detail is far more likely to have resulted from the employment of different masons than from a change in the ideas of Thorpe. I do not say that the surveyor never supplied any details, or that in no case did he ever maintain a controlling supervision over the general work, but that as a rule he merely supplied either a plan or plans and elevations, which were handed over to local master-workmen to be worked out. In conclusion, I can only say that I am much obliged to Mr. Spiers and Mr. Papworth for their criticisms and suggestions, and that I should greatly value any fresh evidence, either of drawings or building documents, which will throw light upon the subject.

#### The Bamian Statues and Caves.

From WILLIAM SIMPSON, R.I. [II.1.] —

An illustration of the great statue at Bamian having been given in my Paper on "The Classical Influence in the Architecture of the Indus Region and Afghanistan" [p. 93], it has been suggested that it would be of interest to give some further information on these wonderful as well as celebrated statues and caves. The statues, from their colossal size—they are the largest sculptures yet known to exist—possess a special interest in themselves; but at the same time they have a bearing, from the art upon them, on the classical influence which is supposed to have been derived from the Greeks or the Romans, or, as some suppose, by a subsequent communication with the West as late as the Byzantine period. The caves retain traces of construction in their details which show that the Sassanian style extended at one period as far east as Central Asia. These statements will indicate the value that may be attached to these remains in working out the history of architecture and sculpture at an early period in Asia.

When the Afghan Boundary Commission were engaged on their task, a survey party visited Bamian, Haibak, and Balkh—these places luckily coming within their route—and from my connection with the Commission, Major Talbot forwarded to me drawings and descriptive letters from these localities. This material being fuller, and, I believe, more accurate than any that has formerly appeared, it adds considerably to our knowledge of the remains at Bamian.\* These documents will be drawn upon in what is here to follow.

Bamian is about 8,500 feet above the sea, in a valley situate close to where the range known as the Hindu Kush joins that of the Koh-i-Baba. It is on the main road from Kabul to Khulm and Turkistan. At the time when Samarkand and

\* At the time when these drawings and letters came home, I edited them, and in this form the whole was read as a Paper before the Royal Asiatic Society; the late Sir Henry Yule ["Col. Yule"] added some valuable "Introductory Remarks." See *Journal of Roy. Asiatic Soc.*, vol. xvii. part 3, 1886.—W. S.

Bokhara were large and important cities this road, being the chief one between Central Asia and Afghanistan, as well as the whole of India, must have been much frequented, and busy with travellers as well as merchandise passing to and fro. This, perhaps, may be one of the reasons to account for the existence of the caves at Bamian, and also at other parts of this old trade route. We now know that there are many groups of caves among the valleys on the same line of traffic leading to the Oxus. Some of these groups are very extensive. At one locality, north of Haibak, there is a place known as *Hazarsam*, or the "Thousand Caves."<sup>\*</sup> Bamian is about eighty miles from Kabul and 150 from the Oxus. The stream which drains the valley is the Surkháb, or Aksarai, which flows north in the direction of the Oxus. Near to the caves is the ancient fortress of Ghúlghúla, which was said to have been taken and destroyed, in 1222, by Chinghíz Khan. At the northern end of the Bamian defile is an old stronghold, which tradition says was constructed by Zohak, one of the mythic Persian monarchs who reigned after Jemshid.

Ignorance regarding the great idols seems to have been one source of legend concerning them. Dr. Wolff records that one of the figures was called "Shemaya, i.e., 'Shem,' hewn out, in adoration before the rainbow."<sup>†</sup> That would be the bow set in the cloud after the Flood. Wilford says it is believed that Bamian was the work of Shama, or Shem.<sup>‡</sup> Burns reports that there are "two figures, a male and a female; the one named 'Silsal, the other Shahnama,'"<sup>§</sup> That the two principal statues are male and female is an idea that exists up to the present day; and the Mohammedans call them "Lat and Manat," believing them to be Allat and Manat, two idols mentioned in chapter liii. of the Koran. The Hindus affirm that the statues and caves were the work of the *Panch Pandu* *ka bhai*—the Five Pandu Brothers, to whom they attribute all wonderful remains of the past.

Bamian is mentioned by some of the Persian writers. In the *A'in-i-Akbari* it is stated that there are in the district of Bamian 12,000 caves.<sup>||</sup> Moor-

\* *Sam* is a contraction for *Samaches*, or *Smaches*, the word used in Afghanistan for "caves." *Hazar* is the Persian for "thousand." It should be understood that this word is generally used by Easterns in a hyperbolic sense, and only means a large number, as in the "Thousand and One Nights;" and the "Thousand and One Columns" at Constantinople.—W. S.

† *Travels and Adventures of Dr. Wolff*, p. 42.

‡ *Asiatic Researches*, vol. iii. p. 134. See also, by the same author, an article "On Mount Caucasus," in vol. vi. p. 456, which contains many legends, principally Hindu, about Bamian. It ought to be remembered that Wilford allowed himself to be imposed upon by his Munshis, and that he is not considered to be a safe authority.—W. S.

§ *Travels into Bokhara*, by Lieut. Alex. Burnes, vol. i. pp. 182-85.

|| "In Zohac Bamian, the castle, a monument of great

croft was perhaps the first European traveller to mention them. Burnes passed the spot on his journey to Bokhara in 1832; he describes the

statues, and gives an illustration of them in the first volume of his travels. The plate was beautifully lithographed by the late Louis Haghe, which makes it look accurate; but it is far from being so. Mohan Lal, a Hindu, who was in Burnes's expedition, also wrote an account of his *Travels*,\* and includes a slight account of Bamian. Masson visited the place while in Afghanistan, and gives a short description, as well as a lithographed illustration, which conveys a good idea of the cliff and the caves near the second statue; by comparing it with Colonel Mailland's sketch (p. 534), it will be found to be fairly accurate. Masson assumed that the caves were ancient places of royal sepulture. The late General Sir Vincent Eyre, who was a lieutenant of artillery at the time of the first Afghan War, became one of Muhammad Akbar's prisoners, and was removed with the others, towards the end of their imprisonment, to Bamian. Sir Vincent made sketches of the place, which were lithographed, and, as an old friend of his, he presented me many years ago with impressions of them. He gives some account of the statues and caves, which contain a few interesting details, in a small volume published afterwards.† Lady Sale, with her daughter, Mrs. Sturt, were among the prisoners. She also published a book, in which she describes her visit to the caves. She writes: "At first "some difficulty was made: "but the General sent about "thirty men to guard us and "our pencils; for several



Frank Dadd, R.I. del.

From *The Graphic*, 6 Jan. 1891.

FIG. 1.—THE GREAT STATUE.‡ HEIGHT, 173 FEET.  
From sketches by Dr. J. A. Gray, Surgeon to the Amir of Afghanistan.  
See drawing of same by Bairay Baksh, p. 101 ante.

"antiquity, is in good condition, while the Castle of Bamian "is in ruins. In the midst of the mountains are twelve "thousand caves cut out of the rock, and ornamented with "carving and plaster reliefs. These are called *sumuj*, "and were the winter retreat of the natives. There are "three astonishing idols: one representing a man eighty "ells long; another a woman fifty, and a third of a child "fifteen ells in height. In one of these *sumuj* is a

"tomb, . . . held in high veneration." From the *Avin-i-Akbari*, vol. ii. p. 169. W. S.

\* *Travels in the Panjab, &c.*, by Mohan Lal, 1846.

† *The Military Operations at Cabul . . . with a Journal of Imprisonment in Afghanistan*. By Lieut. Vincent Eyre, 1843, p. 369.

‡ Reduced from a page illustration in *The Graphic*, and published with the Editor's kind permission.

"went intent on sketching. I only copied the frescoes that were on the walls and ceiling near the large image; but Mr. Eyre made some very pretty and correct sketches of Ghoolghoola [the "ancient city"], &c."\* These no doubt survived the events of the war, and are probably still preserved; if they could be found now, their details might be of some value. Sir Vincent Eyre accompanied Lady Sale on one of her visits to the caves, and he reports that "her ladyship, who is well skilled in numismatics, at the first glance pronounced the figures painted on the ceiling over the images to be identical with those on many Sassanian coins." A late author, Dr. J. L. Yavorsky, who accompanied the Russian Mission to Kabul before the last Afghan War, published a narrative of the journey; he describes Bamian, and gives a rude etching of the place.<sup>†</sup>

Such are the principal authorities from whom in the past we have received accounts of this celebrated locality. Unfortunately, these writers laboured under the disadvantage of knowing little or nothing about Buddhism or Buddhist archaeology. The real character of the caves and of the great figures was more or less only a surmise. One or two of the writers suggested that they belonged to the worshippers of Buddha. According to Yule, Moorcroft did so; but then he had the advantage of seeing Buddhism in a practical form in the Tibetan Lamaseries.

Even to those who had not visited the place all doubt was at last dispelled by the publication, in 1853, of Stanislas Julien's life of Hiuen Tsiang.<sup>‡</sup> This was the oft-quoted "Chinese pilgrim" who, in A.D. 629, left China on a pilgrimage to the Buddhist shrines of

India; and on his way he passed Bamian, of which he gives, unfortunately, only a few details. He states that there were "une dizaine de Kia-lan" ["sangharamas"],<sup>\*</sup> où l'on compte environ mille "religieux du petit Véhicul."<sup>†</sup> He also mentions "une statue en pierre de Fo" ["du Bouddha] qu'on a représenté de bout; elle est haute de cent cinquante pieds."<sup>‡</sup> This is the large statue, and here it is affirmed to be Buddha. The monks followed the "little vehicle," he says; this implied one of the well-known divisions among the Buddhists. These statements, it will be easily understood, determined the character of the place. The curious thing in Hiuen Tsiang's account is that he does not even mention the existence of the caves. He alludes to convents that were built, but not a word is said about the numberless caves; and, as he came by way of Balkh, he must have seen them, as they exist along the route in vast numbers. It is not likely that those at Bamian belong to a later date than the statues; yet, unless they did not exist, it is difficult to account for his silence.

Having given these early notices of Bamian, I shall now come to Major Talbot's expedition. The account of it was contained in a letter to myself, which may be given here, omitting those parts which have no reference to Bamian:

Camp, Haibak, 13 Nov. 1885.

MY DEAR SIMPSON.—Maitland and I have made the long talked-of trip through the Hazara country to Bamian, and we are now on our way to Turkistan, having crossed the Kara Kotal to-day. We have had a very fair time of it, but the weather has been bad . . . After seeing Shahri, Ghulghulah, and Zohak, Maitland and I came to the conclusion that these three places, Chahilburj, Barbar, and Gawargin, might well be of the same date. Just below

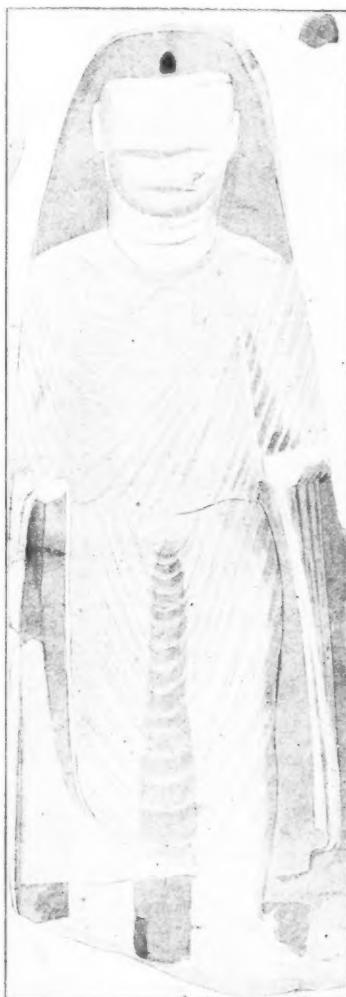


FIG. 2. THE SECOND STATUE.  
HEIGHT, 120 FEET.

From a drawing by Bairav Baksh, a pupil of the Jeypore School of Art.

\* *Journal of the Disasters in Afghanistan, 1811-2*, by Lady Sale, p. 423.

† St. Petersburg, 1882.

‡ *Histoire de la Vie de Hiouen-Thsang*, par Stanislas Julien. Paris, 1853. In 1857-8 Julien's translations, in 2 vols., were published of the *Mémoires sur les Conférences Occidentales*, par Hiouen-Thsang. This is the complete account of the Chinese pilgrim's travels. An English

translation, by the late Professor S. Beal, was published in 1884, entitled *Si-Yu-Ki: Buddhist Records of the Western World*. This edition contains also the travels of Fa-Hian 400 A.D., and Sung-Yun, 518 A.D. These pilgrims from China, whose works have survived to the present day, are important authorities for the architecture and archeology of India in the fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries.—W. S.

\* Monasteries. † *Histoire de la Vie*, p. 69. ‡ *Ibid.*

the fort of Gawargin is a mound which looks like a tope. Near the top a piece of flat wall is exposed, which must, I should say, have been part of the reliquary chamber, as it appears to have been in the centre of the tope. I spent

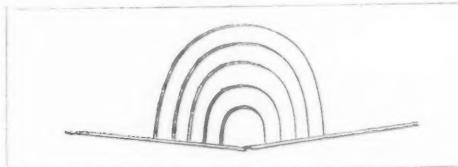


FIG. 3.—PENDENTIVE IN CAVE.

four days at Bamian, but could only give a very small portion of that time in visiting the antiquities. To begin with the figures, there are five.

(1) The big idol, male. The passage up to the top of this figure is broken away, so I measured it with my theodolite, and found it to be 173 feet high. It is sunk in a niche so as to be protected from the weather. The

glomerate rock, but the finishing, drapery, &c., were all added by putting on stucco. The niche of the female figure is irregular, and looks as if it had been left unfinished [fig. 2, p. 529]. (3) A smaller figure, 50 or 60 feet high, estimated. This figure has almost entirely disappeared. (4) A seated figure, about 25 to 30 feet high, in a niche. This figure looks as if it had been cut out and prepared for stucco, but the stucco had never been applied [fig. 6, p. 533]. Shape of niche shown in fig. 5, No. 11. (5) A standing figure, about one mile from the others. Unfortunately, owing to a misunderstanding, we never visited this. No. 4 also has paintings, some of which have been copied. The caves are innumerable; they extend for miles. The best ones are close to the female figure. The doorways are mostly sunk well, 10 or 15 feet, into the rock, with a porch excavated outside. I show drawings of the most remarkable (see fig. 5, opposite).

Most of the caves in good order are now inhabited, so I could not visit them. Of those I did visit, most had domed roofs, the floor being square. The conversion of the square into a circle, preparatory to the springing of the dome, is effected, or rather indicated, in the manner used in the present day with Kucha bricks—that is, by a succession of arches at the corners. Looking at the corner from the centre of the cave it appears as in fig. 3.

. . . I won't swear to the accuracy of these drawings, as they are done from very hurried sketches, but they are something like. . .

The caves near the idols are all connected by rambling passages and staircases cut in the rock. Many of the caves have paintings, but we could not see them, as the caves are full of grass, &c., stored for winter.

Zohak is a wonderful fort as regards situation and multiplication of lines of defence. It is fairly well preserved in parts—so much so that the natives say it was not captured but abandoned. Some domed chambers in it are the exact facsimiles of the domed caves above mentioned. I saw no Vihara caves. I inquired about them, and was told that there were some with rooms round a central passage or hall; but as they were occupied I did not see them. They were described as being in one or two cases a square or rectangular room, with a small room opening off from it on three sides, the side of the entrance being the exception. I was also told that there was one cave which had six rooms opening off from it—that is, two from each of the three sides. I think there are very few of these Vihara caves. The different shaped ones I have shown are all mixed up together. It would be impossible to pick out any one lot from their style as having been executed at one particular time; at least, so it seemed to me from a very casual inspection. Many caves have fallen partly; at least, their porches and original doorways have gone. Many others have had their doorways and porches partially bricked up, so that their shape is lost.

I could see no sign of the Sleeping Buddha. I have seen caves more or less all the way to here (Haibak), but nothing new or remarkable; also medieval ruins.

M. G. TALBOT.

Colonel J. P. Maitland, who formed one of this Survey Expedition, also sent home at the same time a communication, and as it is full of valuable details, including points not touched upon by Major Talbot, it ought to be given.

The Bamian Valley is about half a mile broad, and well cultivated, but there is no town or even central agglomeration of houses, only small villages scattered up and down the valley. To the north is a fairly continuous wall of cliffs averaging about 300 feet in height; to the south is a central plateau separated by the glens called Dahanch-i-Tajik and Dahanch-i-Saidabad from the cliffs limiting the

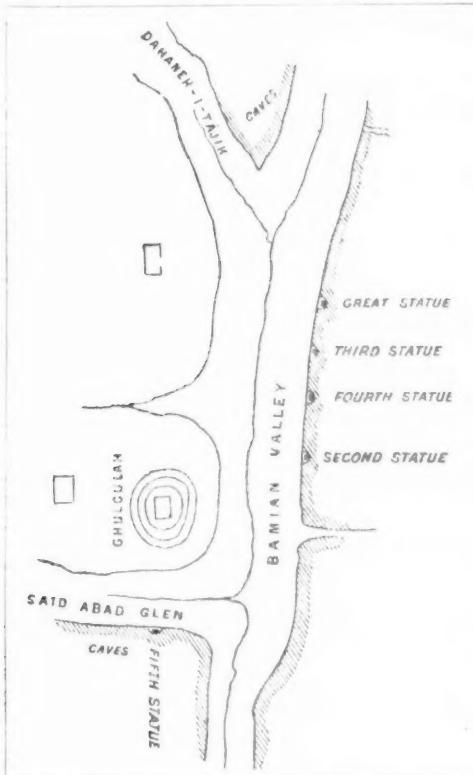


FIG. 4.—SKETCH PLAN OF THE BAMIAN VALLEY.

shape of the niche is something like No. 10, fig. 5. (2) A female figure, 120 feet high, measured by Maitland with a tape. The passage up to the top is still accessible. There are paintings on the roofs of the niches of both these figures. In the case of the latter some have been copied. Both figures have been hewn out of the con-

western and eastern part of the valley. On the edge of the central plateau is a small, conical, clayey hill, covered with the ruins of Ghulgulah [fig. 4, p. 530]. This is probably the ancient Bamian. The cliffs are everywhere pierced with numerous caves, but the greatest number is found on the north side of the valley; and here are also the famous idols, the *Bütl-i-Bamian*.<sup>\*</sup> The cliffs round these are literally honeycombed with caves, which are found even in the débris slope at the bottom. They are almost all inhabited by Tajiks, or used as store-rooms, and the entrance is frequently protected by a low mud wall. Facing the cliff the larger of the two idols is to the left, the other to the right. They are about a quarter of a mile apart, and supposed to be male and female, and their heights are respectively 180 and 120 feet. Their names are, as reported by other travellers, Salsál for the male and Sháh Mameh for the female figure. The idols are standing figures, sculptured in very bold relief in deep niches. Between the two large idols are, or rather were, two smaller ones, also in niches. These are equidistant from the large idols and from each other, that is to say, there is a distance of about 150 yards between each of the niches, large and small. One of the smaller niches is about 60 or 70 feet high, and is now empty,

figures have been purposely destroyed, and the legs of the larger one have been partly knocked away, it is said by cannon-shot fired at it by Nadir Shah.<sup>\*</sup> Both idols are draped in garments reaching below the knee. The limbs and contour of the body show through, and the general effect of muslin is excellently imitated in the stucco. The arms of both are bent at the elbow, the forearms and the hands projecting, but the latter are now broken off. The feet have also been battered out of shape. Narrow stairs hewn in the interior of the rock lead up from cave to cave to the heads of the idols, and even to the summit of the hill. The caves, though so numerous, are not large. By far the greater portion of them are chambers 12 to 14 feet square, with domed roofs. I think as a rule several chambers open into each other, and have a wide portico in front by which light is admitted to the doorways. These have generally round arches. There are certainly no pointed arches anywhere, but some of the openings may be square-headed. The domes are set on the four-sided chambers in a remarkable manner, the square being reduced to an octagon by cornices springing by tiers from the angles, in unmistakable imitation of brickwork. It is a very curious fact that at Kandahar domes are to this day

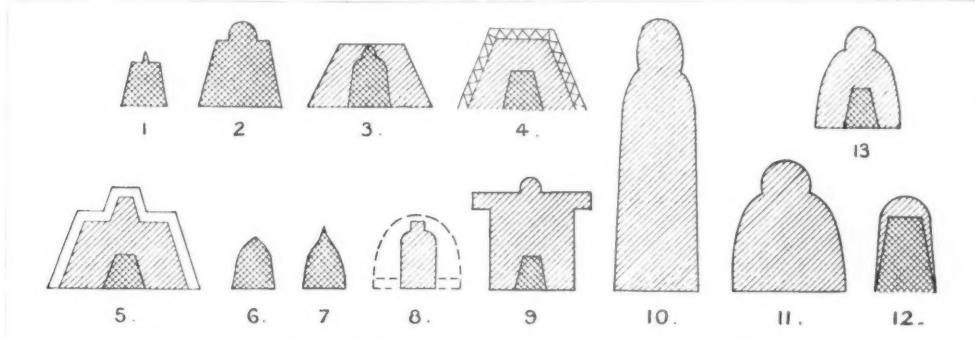


FIG. 5.—SECTIONS OF CAVES, ARCHES, AND NICHES AT BAMIAN.

though a close inspection shows fragments of the idol that once filled it. The second small niche is still occupied by a sitting figure, which is about 40 feet high, and known as the Bachá, or child.<sup>†</sup> The general shape of the niches is the same in all cases, but that of the large female figure is evidently unfinished, and the shoulders are not marked, nor the edges smoothed off. The depth of the niches of the two large idols is about twice the thickness of the figures standing in them: the latter are therefore fairly well protected from the weather, and this accounts for their excellent preservation, nearly all the damage done to them being due to the hand of man. The whole interior of the niches, and particularly the arches over the heads of the idols, have been painted with what appears to be allegorical designs. Although much damaged, in fact obliterated where they could be easily got at, enough remains to show the general style of the work, which is exceedingly well executed, and forcibly reminds one of what is generally understood by Byzantine art. The idols themselves are rather clumsy figures, roughly hewn in the rough conglomerate rock, and afterwards thickly overlaid with stucco, in which all the details are executed. The whole arrangement clearly shows that this was not done at a later period, but is part of the original design of the figures. The stucco appears to have been painted, or at least paint was used in some places. The features of the

commonly built on brick-built square chambers in exactly the same fashion. One of the roofs seen was of a different kind, flat, and divided into four by deep wide cuts, crossing each other in the centre. Small cupolas were hewn in the centre of each of the spaces and at the intersection of the cuts.<sup>†</sup> The largest cave of all is said to be between the feet of the great idol, but, like several others, it is used for Government stores, and was filled with lucerne, &c. We saw no Vihara caves, but some are said to exist. As above mentioned, the majority of the caves are inhabited. A few years ago it is said they all were. The interiors are plain, without sculptural ornamentation, and now completely smoke-blackened. The whole, however, were plastered with stucco and painted. In one of the upper caves near the head of the female idol some designs are still visible. A short distance east of the female idol, near the foot of the cliff, is a mound, which seems to be the remains of a Buddhist stupa. A design on the arch over the female idol can, to a certain extent, be made out with a field-glass. Within a circle is a figure in a long robe, with a spear, apparently slaying something. The two upper corners without the circle are filled with figures of angels or cherubs, waving scarfs at each other. These might well date from the last century. On either side is a border

\* *Bütl* is the Persian word for idol.—W. S.  
† This is Major Talbot's fourth figure.—W. S.

† TRANSACTIONS, Vol. VII., N.S., pp. 262-3, figs. 132, 133.

with male and female busts or half-figures in circles, and all adorned with halos. Outside the central design on the left-hand side is a very curious figure of a human-headed bird. On the east side of the Saidabad glen is an idol, which does not appear to have been noticed by former travellers. It is somewhere up the cliff, which is pierced with numerous caves, and the figure in it has its head covered with a sort of cap, or tiara. The two big idols may possibly have been adorned in a like manner; the top of their heads is now unnaturally flat, suggesting the idea that something has been cut off. It should be mentioned that the caves are very dark; only a small doorway admits light, and without candles, or, rather, good lanterns, nothing can be seen. The stairways are always very narrow and steep. There is almost invariably a shallow recess opposite the doorway. No traces of doors were seen.

Up to the date of this visit of the Survey party only three statues were described; but now we know that there had been in all five. Of the third but little remains; and we have only Colonel Maitland's very slight account of the fifth. The niche, being about 40 or 60 feet in height, shows that the statue must be small in comparison to the first and second statues.

All the accounts agree that the rocky cliffs at Bamian are composed of conglomerate. Both Talbot and Maitland describe the two large statues as "male" and "female," names by which they are known to the natives at the present day; and from this idea has followed that of calling the small sitting figure the "Bachā," or child. This is, of course, a late Mohammedan nomenclature. From the drawings we can now see that these statues are all figures of Buddha. The Chinese pilgrim mentions only two figures, and from the size he gives them, one 140 or 150 feet, and the other 100 feet, we may assume that he refers to the two large statues, and calls them figures of Sākyā Buddha.

Perhaps the conglomerate rock did not permit of giving minute details in the sculptures, and we may suppose that on this account recourse was had to stucco. In the Jalalabad Valley I found that the caves were plastered, as Major Maitland describes the caves at Bamian; the topes were also covered with plaster, and the mouldings, as well as such details as the leaves of Corinthian capitals, were all worked out in plaster or stucco. This practice seems to have been common in Afghanistan, so it may be accepted that the statues were not exceptional. There are numerous small holes in the large statue; these Sir Vincent Eyre thinks were for the purpose of supporting the plaster, and that this means had probably been employed at some later date when repairs had been intended. The difficulty here would be to know who would have been at the trouble of repairing these "*bâts*," or idols. It is probable that the "Arab invasion" brought the Muhammadans into the locality about the end of the seventh century, and the worshippers of the *bâts* would not be likely to remain

long at Bamian after that. The new-comers would certainly not repair such objects of idolatry; and if the damage done to the great statue is as late as Nadir Shah's time, we may be quite sure that the holes belong to the original construction of the figure. This finds confirmation in what may be seen in the drawings I received; in that of the large statue it is only where the plaster has been knocked away that the holes are seen, and it may be assumed that if the plaster were removed from the upper part of the body, the holes, and perhaps portions of the wood, would be seen there as well. The plaster, with the details of the drapery, is still in a fair state of preservation over a large portion of the second statue, which shows that it must have been a very good kind of material that was used; for, if we reckon from the time of the Chinese pilgrim, it has stood the weather and the sun during a period of more than twelve hundred years.

Huen Tsiang, describing the greater statue, says that "its golden hues sparkle on every side, and its precious ornaments dazzle the eyes by their brightness."<sup>\*</sup> These words would suggest that the figure had been originally gilt—which is not at all improbable; but the pilgrim was at all times so full of admiration for what he saw in his travels that his language is not free from exaggeration. His account of the second statue is very doubtful as to its accuracy. He says it is "a standing figure of Sākyā Buddha, made of metallic stone [*teou-shih*], in height 100 feet. It has been cast in different parts and joined together, and thus placed in a completed form as it stands."<sup>†</sup> It seems to me that the author must have written from memory, and fallen into a blunder here. The drapery has been carefully modelled in the plaster, and this would not have been done if such details were to be given in parts that were cast. The explanation might be that the figure was what we understand now by the word "plated," or thickly gilt, which is said to be the case at the present day with the Golden Temple at Amritsar. The sitting Buddha, the "Bachā," might have been formed of cast metallic plates, for there do not appear to be any remains of the stucco or plaster upon it; and as the figure is high up out of reach of iconoclasts, if it had been modelled like the others some remains of the very durable plaster would be still visible. There are very large holes in this figure, which may have been for substantial pieces of wood to support the weight of the metal. If this was the case, it would reduce the pilgrim's blunder to having merely mistaken when he wrote the one figure for the other.<sup>‡</sup>

<sup>\*</sup> Beal's *Transactions*, vol. i. p. 51.

<sup>†</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>‡</sup> Professor Beal gives a footnote on the word *teou-shih*, which it may be as well to add here. "This *teou-shih* is described by Medhurst [sub voc.] as 'a kind of stone resembling metal. The Chinese call it the finest kind of native copper. It is found in the Po-sze country

Major Talbot measured the large statue with the theodolite, and made it 173 feet in height. This is higher than any of the travellers ventured on giving it in their guesses. Sir Vincent Eyre's estimate, which was one of the highest, was 160 feet; that was very close to the truth, but still within the mark. Perhaps the best way of bringing the size home to our minds may be by comparing it to London monuments. The Monument at London Bridge is only 27 feet higher, and the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square is 3 feet lower.

When Colonel Maitland's sketch of the cliff with the second statue came home, the mounds on the summit caught my eye; from my experi-

It may be pointed out that the smaller of the two large statues, like the larger one, bears upon it no appearance of what has been known as the Greek or Classic style of art. The mannered folds, rigid and regular, show that it had been produced by artists from India, or at least by artists that wrought in the style practised in that country. I have quoted the opinion of Lady Sale that the painted decorations were Sassanian in style. As we know now that Sassanian architecture was practised as far east as Central Asia, there is a great probability that the painting and ornament may have been derived from that source. As yet we have but slight material on which to form a judgment on this point. Colonel Maitland identifies the painting with Byzantine art; the nimbus round the heads of the figures might suggest this supposition; but then that attribute is found on Buddhist figures at Sanchi and Amaravati,\* and it is common in the Gandhara sculptures. If it could be shown that the nimbus was derived from Byzantium, it would be a very important point to have settled in connection with Buddhist archaeology.

The paintings I saw in the Tibetan Lamaseries are, I would suggest, a continuation of the style of those the remains of which are yet visible at Bamian. This brings me to a suggestion as to the origin of the trefoil arch, which is peculiar to the Gandhara and Jalalabad remains. Fergusson suggested that it was derived from the section of the Chaitya cave with its two side-aisles. As a section such as this does not present a form directly visible to the eye, this theory appears to me to be doubtful. Still, I cannot say that it is impossible. My own theory is based on the representations of Buddha or of Buddhist figures. These figures are often represented with an oval form behind, like an aureole surrounding the body, which may possibly have been derived from the lotus-leaf, which is so common in Burmese works. In the paintings at Bamian this oval figure appears, and in some cases it is combined with a nimbus round the head; the circle of the nimbus in these instances intersects the top of the oval in such a manner that the form of the trefoil arch is exactly produced. In two of the Bamian paintings, one can scarcely look at them without saying, "There is the trefoil arch." I have sketches made in Tibetan Lamaseries where a very similar result appears. This arrangement in the case of statues became a kind of reredos, and the lower portion of the nimbus had to be sunk behind the head, and was lost, thus leaving the trefoil arch. The arch thus became a niche for statues, and ultimately established itself as a regular arched form.



FIG. 6.—THE FOURTH STATUE. "THE BACHĀ."  
From a drawing by Bairav Baksh.

ence of the arrangement of eaves and topes in the Jalalabad Valley, I suggested that these were the remains of topes. I am still of this opinion, but as yet no one has inspected or excavated them, so no evidence of certainty can be given. In Maitland's communication I find a slight confirmation in his statement that the staircases which lead up to the top of the statues also lead up to the summit of the hill. This communication would be for pilgrims and visitors to visit the topes. It will be noticed that the largest mound in the picture is exactly over the largest statue.

"[Persia], and resembles gold. On the application of fire it assumes a red colour, and does not turn black. When mercury falls to the ground this substance will attract it." But from the statement each part of the figure was cast separately, it is plain that it was made of metal, "probably brass or bronze. Julien translates it by *laiton*, "brass," p. 51, note 176.—W. S.

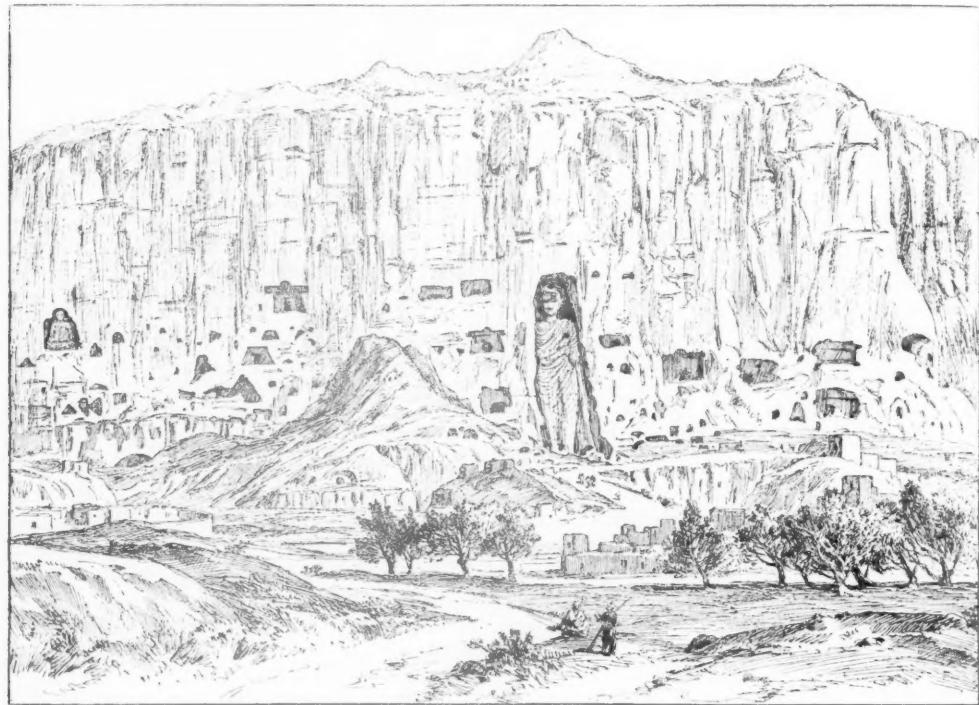
\* See *Tree and Serpent Worship*, pl. xli. fig. 1. This figure, from Sanchi, is of course a late one; Fergusson puts it in the tenth century. In pl. lxxiv. are two figures with the nimbus, from Amaravati; in this case we have a "guess" by Fergusson that they date about the sixth century.—W. S.

In the Gandhara sculptures it is found generally as a niche; and it is in the later Kashmir temples where it is found only as an arch. I merely give this process of development as a guess, for as yet our knowledge is limited.

Hinen Tsiang mentions the figure of a Sleeping Buddha near to Bamian, which he describes as 1,000 feet in length; this is evidently either an error in the text or a very gross exaggeration on the part of the pilgrim. Sleeping Buddhas, as we know from existing examples, are generally made large, often colossal; but 1,000 feet would be

writes the name of the dragon *Azhdahā*, and he was inclined to think that this was the Nirvana Buddha. Mohan Lal and Masson both mention the dragon, and long ago I came to the same conclusion about it that Yule arrived at. All that can be said, is that this is the only object near Bamian that bears any resemblance to the Sleeping Buddha. It need scarcely be pointed out that Ali never was in Afghanistan, and that all the wonderful things told of him in that part of the world are legends of Mohammedan growth.

Little need be said about the caves. The letters



*Fourth Statue*

*Second Statue*

FIG. 7.—THE STATUES AND CAVES OF BAMIAN. Drawn by WILLIAM SIMPSON, R.A., from a sketch by Colonel J. P. Maitland.

gigantic. I had asked Talbot to look out for this figure, and see if any remains of it existed. In his letter he says he could see no sign of it. From previous travellers we learn that there is a large stone figure "bearing a rude resemblance to a "huge lizard, and near the neck of the reptile there "is a red splash, as of blood. This is called the "Azhdahar, or dragon, said to have been slain by "Ali or some Muhammadan saint of former days, "and an indentation in the rock close by is held to "be the gigantic footprint of the slayer."\* Yule

\* A Paper on "The Mountain Passes leading to the "Valley of Bamian," by Lieut.-Gen. E. Kaye, C.B., *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*, 1879, p. 249.

of Major Talbot and Colonel Maitland give almost the only information we have about them, and that was dealt with in a former Paper of mine.\* That Paper included the caves of Haibak, as well as the caves at Bamian. A special interest belongs to these caves from the connection found in them to Sassanian architecture, as they show that the style of structure known under that name was not confined to Mesopotamia, but extended through Persia and as far east as Central Asia.

This officer had been in the first Afghan War, and read the Paper from notes made at the time.—W. S.

\* "Origin and Mutation in Indian and Eastern Architecture," *TRANSACTIONS*, Vol. VII. N.S. p. 225.

Colonel Maitland's sketch of the statues and caves given with this notice is, I believe, very correct in its details, and it conveys a good idea of the high conglomerate cliff, about 300 feet in height, all honeycombed with the caves. He describes passages and staircases behind the caves, which communicate with them, and lead up to the upper part of the statues, and also to the top of the high cliff.

The latest account of Bamian is from Dr. J. A. Gray, who was there last year (1893). He says that, owing to the rebellion among the Hazaras, the place had been used as the base for 10,000 volunteers who had been organised to put the Hazara rebellion down. A large new barracks had been built, and there were groups of tents and long lines of horses visible in every direction. The caves had been turned into store-houses, and were full of grain and military material of all kinds. Dr. Gray mentions one bit of detail regarding the large statue which is worth repeating, as an indication of size. He saw a man ride up to the figure on horseback, but man and horse were not so high as the toe of the statue.\*

### Architects and Master-Workmen. III. [p. 511].

From R. PHENÉ SPIERS, F.S.A. [F.]—

The study of Monsieur Palustre's work, *La Renaissance en France*, consulted in order to ascertain the foreign recognition of the term "architect," has prompted me to prepare a list of some of the more important Renaissance châteaux in France, of which the names of the architects are not known; and to follow it up with a list of the names of the French architects of the period, with their principal works.

Ancy-le-Franc (Yonne). Period Henri II.

Angers. Hôtel de Pincé. Continued, 1533, by Jean de Lespine.

Azay-le-Rideau (Indre-et-Loire), 1516-24.

Beauregard (Loir-et-Cher).

Besançon, Palais Granvelle.

Blois, Hôtel d'Alluye, 1525.

Boucard (Cher), 1545.

Bourdeille (Dordogne).

Bussy-Rabutin (Côte-d'Or), 1535.

Caen, Hôtel d'Ecouveille, 1532-38. House of Etienne Duval, 1550.

Chantilly (Oise), 1559.

Châteaubriant (Loire-Inférieure).

Châteaudun (Eure-et-Loir). Early 16th century.

Chaumont (Loir-et-Cher). Early 16th century.

Chenonceaux (Indre-et-Loire). Château, 1515-24; continued by P. de l'Orme, 1551.

Cons-la-Granville (Meurthe-et-Moselle). Chimney-piece, Henri III.

Dampierre (Charente-Inférieure).

Dijon. H. Bretenières, 1541. Hôtel de Vogué, 1607-14.

Fontaine-Henri (Calvados).

Frasnes (Haute-Saône), 1545.

Joigny (Yonne), 1569.

- Kerjean (Finisterre).
- Landifer (Maine-et-Loire).
- Langquais (Dordogne). Early 16th century.
- La Roche du Maine (Vienne).
- La Rochefoucauld (Charente).
- La Rochelle. Maison de "Diane de Poitiers," 1559.
- Lasson (Calvados). ? H. Sohier.
- Lauzun (Lot-et-Garonne), unfinished, 1570.
- Le Grand Jardin à Joinville (Haute-Marne).
- Le Roche (Mayenne).
- Louppy (Meuse). Second half of 16th century; German architect.
- Meillant (Cher). Period Louis XII.
- Mesnières (Seine-Inférieure), 1510-46.
- Nantouillet (Seine-et-Marne), 1517-25.
- Oiron (Deux-Sèvres). Left unfinished in 1519; continued 1542-50.
- Pibrac (Haute-Garonne), 1540.
- Puyguilhem (Dordogne). François I<sup>er</sup>.
- Roussillon (Isère). Period Henri II.
- Saint-Elix (Haute-Garonne).
- Saint-Ouen (Mayenne).
- Serrant (Maine-et-Loire).
- Toulouse. Hôtel Bernay, 1530. Hôtel d'Assezat.
- Usson (Charente-Inférieure).
- Uzès (Gard).
- Valençay (Indre).
- Vallery (Yonne).
- Villelongis (Indre). ? Pierre Nepveu, dit Trinqueau.

The following list of architects of the Renaissance, 1500-1600, is also compiled from Monsieur Palustre's work:—

- Bachelier (Nicolas). Hôtels Cheverry, Brucelles, Saint-Félix, la-Mammy, Felzins (originally Molinier), Buet, and Laborde (originally Burnet), 1535-70; L'entrée du Capitole, Toulouse, 1545; Porch of the Dalbade, Toulouse, 1518.
- Bachelier (Dominique), son of above. Maison-de-pierre, Toulouse; Château de Coulanges-les-Royaux, 1540.
- Baduel. Château de Bournayal, Château de Graves (Aveyron), (1545).
- Baillard or Billard (Charles). Château d'Ecouen, 1512.
- Baudoin (Jean). Hôtel-de-Ville, Loches, 1534-43.
- De Beaue (Jean). Choir enclosure, Chartres, 1511-29.
- Berthomé (Mathurin). Hôtel-de-Ville, Niort (Deux-Sèvres), 1532-35.
- Besnouard (Guillaume), -1511; Hôtel de Beaune—Semblançay, Tours, 1507-18.
- Biard (Pierre). Rood screen, Saint-Etienne-du-Mont, Paris.
- Le Boccador (Dominique de Cortone). Hôtel-de-Ville, Paris.
- Le Bretton (Gilles), 1549-1552. Château de Fontainebleau, 1527-52; the Cour Ovale, Galerie de François I<sup>er</sup>; peristyle, Chapel of St. Saturnin, in the Salle du Bal.
- Brosse or de Brosse (Jean). Château de Verneuil (Oise).
- De Brosse (Salomon), son of above. Continued Château de Verneuil.
- Brosse (Jacques de). Château de Monceaux; Façade of SS. Protails and Gervais, Paris. Luxembourg, 1615-20.
- Bullant (Jean), 1512-1598. Château d'Ecouen, right wing, 1550; Château de Chantilly, 1559; Pont-galerie de Fère-en-Tardenois. Churches near Ecouen; Hôtel de Nesle et Hôtel d'Albret, Paris.
- Du Cerceau (Jacques Androuet), 1516-1592. Addition to church at Montargis, 1565; author of *Les plus excellents Bastiments de France*, 1576.
- Du Cerceau (Baptiste Androuet, also called Jean Baptiste), 590, son of above. Hôtel de Bethune; Hôtel Séguier; Château de Charleville and Pont-Neuf, all in Paris.
- Du Cerceau (Jacques II). Pavillon de Flore and adjacent galleries of the Tuilleries, 1576-1610.
- Chahureau (Jean). Château de Thouars, 1503.

\* For most of the references to these sculptures, see note 175 in Beal's *Si-yu-ki*, vol. i. p. 51.

Chambiges (Martin), father of Pierre Chambiges. Transept, Beauvais; the two portals of Sens Cathedral; Château de la Murette, 1541; Portal of Troyes.

Chambiges (Pierre), —1544. Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 1539; the Grotte des Pins and Cour du Cheval Blanc, (1527-31). Fontainebleau; Château de la Murette.

Chambiges (Pierre II), son of the above. La Petite Galerie du Louvre (Salon d'Apollon), 1541-72; Ground Floor of the Pavillon Lesdiguières.

Charpentier (François). Château de Bonnivet (Vienne); Château de la Roche du Maine (Vienne); Chapelle de Thouras, 1575.

Chérain (Jean). Façade of church, Villeneuve-sur-Yonne (1575); vault of church of Saint-Jean, Joigny (1596).

Daillon (Jacques de), —1525. Château de Le Lude, (Sarthe).

David (Charles), —1650, son-in-law of Nicolas Lemercier, completed St. Eustache.

Delaborde (Mathurin). Apsidal chapels of La Ferté-Bernard (Sarthe), 1535-44.

Delorme (Pierre). South-west wing of Château de Gaillon.

Destré (Julien). Bourse de Lille, 1652.

Estourneau (Jacques-Mathieu), 1486-1506-9. Château de la Flèche, 1539.

Fain (Pierre). Architect of principal portion (Gothic-Renaissance) of Château de Gaillon, 1497-1509.

Faulchot (Gérard). Saint-Nicolas, Troyes, 1518.

Fayet (Jean). Halle Eschevinale de Lille.

François (Bastien and Martin). North tower of Cathedral of Tours, 1507; the Fontaine de Beaune, 1510; and the cloister of Saint-Martin, Tours, 1508-19.

François (Gatien and Jean, brothers). Château de Madrid, 1531-60.

Gaulyer (Pierre). Château de Madrid, 1528-31.

Gauvain (Mansuy). Palais Ducal, Nancy, 1501-12.

Gendre (Jean). Belfry of Bressuire (Deux-Sèvres), 1538.

Girard (Pierre), dit Castoret. Reconstruction of the façade of the Château de Fontainebleau in the court of the Cheval Blanc, 1558-61; also the building between the gallery of François I<sup>e</sup> and the Galerie d'Ulysse.

Gosequel (G. and P., frères). Entrance gate, St. Thégonne, and Kergrist-Moëlon.

Gouin (Jérôme), —1527. Notre-Dame des Marais, La Ferté-Bernard, 1502-27.

Grappin (Jean, Robert, and Jean II, three generations). Church of Gisors.

Guennmorau (Guillaume). L'Ossuaire de Quimper, 1514-15.

Gaillaïn (Guillaume). Completed Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1548.

Guitton (René). Château de Pescheveul; Tours du Château de Courtanvaux.

Hamon (Pierre). Cloister "des Célestins," Paris, 1539-49.

Hayeneufve (Simon), 1450-1546. Hôtel de Fontville, Le Mans.

Iehannow (Fouquet). Tower of Saint-Mathieu (Morlaix); Tower of church at Bulat, 1530.

Jardes (Robert). Tower of Rennes Cathedral, 1541.

Jovillyon (Antoine). Ch. La Bastie, Loire, 1535-55.

Juste (Antoine). Tomb of Louis XII, Saint-Denis, 1511-32; completed by Jean Juste and Juste de Juste.

Juste (Jean). Tomb of Philippe de Montmorency, Orion, 1535; tomb of Artus Gouffier, Orion, 1529.

Juste (Jean II). Tomb of Guy d'Espinay, Champeaux (Ille-et-Vilaine), 1553; tomb of Claude Gouffier, Orion, 1539.

Lalye (Michel). Succeeded Martin Chambiges in 1532 as architect of the south transept of Beauvais Cathedral.

Lemercier (Nicolas), son of above. Continued Saint-Eustache, 1578.

Leroux (Roland). Tomb of Georges d'Amboise, Cathedral of Rouen, 1520-35; Tour de Beurre, Rouen; Palais de Justice, Rouen.

Lescot (Pierre), 1510-73. Louvre, 1546; Fontaine des Innocents, 1550; Hôtel Carnavalet, 1544-46; Jubé of Saint-Germain d'Auxerrois, 1541; Tomb of Henri II, Saint-Denis, 1560-68.

De Lespine (Jean), 1505-76. Tower of Hôtel de Pincé, Angers, 1533; façade of the cathedral, Angers; belfries of La Trinité d'Angers, Beaufort en-Vallée, and Les Rosiers, 1533.

Levan (Louis), 1613-70. Staircase of Tuilleries, 1660-65; north and east side of court of old Louvre.

Lissorgues (Guillaume). Château de Graves (Aveyron).

Marchand (François), 1606. Continued choir enclosure, Chartres, 1532-.

Masneret (Jean). Château de Pescheveul; Tours du Château de Courtanvaux.

Mercier (Pierre le). Additions to Saint Maclo, Pontoise; Church of Saint-Eustache, Paris, 1532-45.

Mercier (Jacques le), 1585-1654. Old Court, Louvre; Centre Pavilion, west front of Tuilleries; Hôtel de Richelieu, Sorbonne.

Métézeau (Clément). Hôtel de Ville de la Rochelle, 1516; portal of church at Dreux, 1524.

Métézeau (Thibault), 1533-96. Salle des Antiques, Louvre.

Nepveu (Pierre), —1538, dit Trinqueau. Château de Chambord, 1524-38.

Odonné (Jean). Clocher de Bressuire (Deux-Sèvres), 1538.

Orme (Philibert de l'), 1515-70. The Tuilleries (1564); completion of Salle du Bal, Fontainebleau, 1553; Château de Saint-Maur-les-Fossés, Seine (1546); Château d'Anet (1552); Tombeau de François I<sup>r</sup> à Saint-Denis (1550); author of *Le Premier Tome de l'Architecture* (1567) and *Les Nouvelles Inventions pour bien Bastir* (1571); Bridge at Chenonceaux; Choir of Notre-Dame de la Ferté-Milon (Aisne).

Ozanne (Yves). Calvaire de Pleyben, 1650.

Pellevoisin (Guillaume de), 1550. Hôtel l'Allemant and the Hôtel Cujas, Bourges, terminated 1525.

Péret (Pierre). Château de Martigné-Briand (Angers).

Perrault (Claude), 1613-1688. East and south façades of old Louvre, 1670.

Petit (Guillaume). Maison du Pont d'Aurore, Beauvais, 1565.

Philippe. Château de Breuil; Château de Luchet, 1535-40.

Pilhourt (Thomas). Reconstruction of choir of Rennes Cathedral, 1577.

Potinière (Jean), —1611. Château de Sarrant.

Le Prestre (Abel). Maison des Gendarmes, Caen.

Réau (Liénard de la). Notre-Dame, Fontenay-le-Comte, and Fountain, Château de Coulonges-les-Royaux, 1542.

Ribonnier (Charles). Palais de Justice, Dijon; Château du Pailly, near Langres.

Ribonnier (Nicolas). Château de Sully (Saône-et-Loire), 1567; Château du Pailly (Haute-Marne).

Robin (Alexandre). Château de Javarisy, 1514.

Rousseau (Etienne). Château of Azay-le-Rideau, 1516-24.

Salvanh (Jean). Château de Gages (Aveyron); west gallery of Cathedral of Rodez, 1562.

Sambin (Hugues de), pupil of Michel Angelo, 1520-1602. Façade of Saint-Michel, Dijon, central porch, 1562; Palais de Justice of Besançon, 1582-85; screen of Chapel of the Salle-des-Pas-Perdus, Dijon, 1582.

Senault (Guillaume). North-east wing of Château de Gaillon.

Sohier (Hector). Choir and chapels, St. Pierre, Caen, 1515-45; Château de Lasson (Calvados); Château de Chanteloup (Manche).

Souffron (Pierre). Château de Cadillac (Gironde), (1593-1603); Château de Caumont-Savès (Gers).

Taron (Anselme). Le Grabatoire, Le Mans, 1535-42.

Tesson (Mathias). Hôtel de Ville d'Arras, 1573.

Texier (Jehan), —1536. La Ferté-Bernard, Notre-Dame des Marais, 1527-31.

Vaast (Jean). Choir of Beauvais, 1524.

Vaast (Jean II.). Continued Beauvais, and built tower and spire, 1581.  
 Le Vasseur (Loys). Restoration of Souvigny-sur-Même, 1531.  
 Viart (Charles). Hôtel de Ville, Orleans, 1498; Hôtel de Ville, Beaugency, 1526; gallery of François I<sup>r</sup>, Blois.  
 Vietz (Robert-Gabriel and Hiérosme). Continued Notre-Dame-des-Marais, La Ferté-Bernard, up to 1596.

#### An Elizabethan Drawing.

From WYATT PAPWORTH [F.]—

In the Thorpes' Volume of Drawings in Sir John Soane's Museum is a drawing entitled “<sup>1</sup> a front or a garden syde for a noble man,” and dated 1600. It is one of those which I suspect to be a copy or adaptation by Thorpe from a foreign publication of the period. This has been illustrated by C. J. Richardson in his *Observations on the Architecture of England, &c.*, 4to., 1837; but he has added in a corner, “W. Burleigh,” in a smallish ordinary writing! I possess an unfinished tracing of the same front, in the right-hand corner of which appears the bold signature of “W. ‘Burghley,’” the small letters being a full quarter of an inch high. As the name does not appear on Thorpe's drawing, it becomes interesting to know the origin of Richardson's and my dissimilar signatures, and the cause of the former having placed it on a plate professing to represent Thorpe's original drawing. I need scarcely add that the elevation does not work in with the plans of Burleigh House, near Stamford, which was then in existence. Is such a drawing or illustration known to any of the readers of the JOURNAL?

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#### The Regeneration of London. III. [pp. 461, 512].

From the late ARTHUR CAWSTON [A.]—

In the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Reginald B. Brett writes: “To the English middle classes, however, with their ludicrous vanity and pharisaical faith in their own institutions, . . . Palmerston's lectures were read and approved with avidity, and while he ministered to the weakness of his countrymen, he fostered in them a wish to maintain their existing Constitution intact, as an example to other nations of a perfect form of government.” After reading this description of the narrow-mindedness of the middle classes in England fifty years ago, it is a consolation to us English architects, who are often the advisers as well as the servants of the English people, to remember that in those days the large majority of English people were unrepresented, and therefore not pharisaical. The woman, for instance, who in those days used to slave like a beast of burden in our coal mines; the agricultural labourer, who in those days used to starve in his hovel; and the mechanic, who spent his short life in his cellar slum—these and such as these evidently were not pharisaical, nor did they consider the Constitution then existing to be a perfect form of government. Heaven

forbid that Londoners who now correspond to such as these, or the middle-class Londoners, or any others who go to make up the majority, are still sufficiently conservative and vain as to believe that our vestry system and our late Metropolitan Board of Works should have been left “intact as an example to other nations of a perfect form of government.” And yet, if the majority of Londoners are not so Tory, how is it that both they and their political leaders never tire of abusing the loyal Englishmen who compose London's Council? Let us hope this antipathy proceeds from ignorance rather than from vanity. Ignorance in the minds of the majority as to what the Progressives are driving at. One may well believe that is so, for even London Radicals themselves until lately had no very clear idea of what they themselves want.

Mr. Sidney Webb's *London Programme*, published in 1891 by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein (1s.), met this deficiency. It was a complete text-book of the London Liberal Programme for that year. Those, however, who wish for a more recent text-book on the same subject should apply to Mr. J. A. B. Bruce, secretary of the “Eighty” Club (2, Middle Temple Lane, E.C.), for the first penny pamphlet which they have issued this month on “The New Politics” (*i.e.* Municipalism *versus* Individualism). In this pamphlet, entitled *The Reform of London*, by Sidney Webb, LL.B., L.C.C., Chairman of the Technical Education Board, &c., all the questions dealt with in the London Programme have been brought up to date.

Architects will not be disposed to quarrel with Mr. Webb when they learn that the subjects dealt with are not yet of purely architectural interest, for we all shun a whitened sepulchre, and doubtless agree that before London's visible body is made beautiful, its expanding public life should be purified and intellectually reformed.

The following criticisms of Mr. Webb's work will probably be read with interest:—

The London elector will find in Mr. Webb's book a lucid summary of the programme which the Progressives have, here a little and there a little, been endeavouring to realise. London politics are complicated and difficult. We do not remember any discussion of them which says so much in so limited a space as Mr. Webb's little handbook, or any which is at once so clear in analysis and so definite in its aim.

It is unnecessary here to treat the London Programme in detail. It will be sufficiently known to our readers that the “advanced” London Liberal is now awake to the futility of a programme consisting of leasehold enfranchisement and the glorified vestries, and that he aims at an immense scheme of municipal socialism, which to a large extent is to be paid for by the owners of property out of the unearned increment. What is to be done, and how, is fully set forth in this little book. The abolition of vestries, substitution of district councils, the municipalisation of the docks, gas, water, markets, hospitals, tramways, police, parks, and poor-law, the erection of municipal houses and lodgings, the reform of the City Companies,

and the improvement of London registration—each and all of these questions find a place in Mr. Webb's London Programme. London, in a word, is to be made from a chaos into a city. The advantages of living in the capital city of the Empire are to be felt by poor as well as rich; the burdens are to be borne by rich as well as poor. To the rich Englishman, wherever his lot may be cast, London is the centre of all that is most brilliant and interesting and attractive. But the condition of London's poor is one of the most depressing and alarming plague-spots in the Empire. The ideal of the London reformer is to reduce this unenviable pre-eminence in misery. "With decent housing," says Mr. Webb, "with short hours, regular work, and adequate wages, the worker will at last have been placed in a position really to take advantage of the opportunities for civilisation which life in the capital of the Empire should imply. London, clothed and in its right mind, may at length come to take its proper place in the history of cities, pre-eminent no longer only in size, but also in all the civilisation rendered possible by the higher freedom of collective life." The long orgies of unmodified competitive life which London alone, of all England's great towns, has endured during the last fifty years is thus to come to an end—so far as programmes will bring it to an end.

But how far is that? Will London Programmes—and programmes tacked on, too, to the machinery of political wire-pulling—suffice? We know that

Our Fouriers failed  
Because not poets enough to understand  
That life develops from within.

We hope that "our Webbs" will not fail for the same reason. "Programmes" and "constitutions," after all, will not carry us very far. Before the least of these reforms can be carried out, London needs to get rid of its hopeless apathy and indifference—an apathy which is at least as common among the poor as it is among the rich. Without London apathy we could never have had London anarchy; and if you remove the one the other will follow. But

It needs a high-souled man  
To move the masses even to a cleaner sty.

Where among London politicians is "the high-souled man" who will move the masses, not merely to a cleaner sty, but to the social Utopia foreshadowed in Mr. Webb's *London Programme*?

A criticism of the same book from a different standpoint may be of interest:—

In view of the coming General Election the book before us is a most opportune publication, constituting as it does a complete text-book of the London Liberal Programme. It is, like everything from Mr. Webb's pen, very readable, lucid, and interesting, and should be studied, not only by all London politicians, but by provincial politicians as well. For, indeed, while professedly treating of London problems alone, many of the reforms advocated apply equally to other towns; while some, such as the question of registration, for instance, are of imperial interest.

It is well, however, that London should have a special programme and a special appeal. Deprived, until quite lately, of any real self-government, even now the self-government that has at last been vouchsafed to her is trammeled and curtailed in every direction. As Mr. Webb well puts it:—

The London County Council is often assumed to correspond roughly (outside the City) with the Town Council in a provincial borough. But it is a municipal authority without any of the powers and duties which take up nine-tenths of the time of a provincial Town Council. It has nothing to do with paving, cleansing, or lighting the streets; waterworks, gasworks, markets, and tramways are completely outside its province; its police force an

"army as alien as the Irish Constabulary; it is functionless and almost powerless in valuation and assessment; it does not collect its own rates; it has no more control over the Thames than over the tides; it is neither the sanitary nor the burial authority; and it cannot even prepare or supervise the registration of the voters who elect it.

"It is, in fact, simply a cross between the county justices and the Metropolitan Board of Works; and its chief occupations are a strange hotch-potch of lunatic asylums and the fire-brigade, main drainage and industrial schools, bridges and baby-farms."

Further than this, while hampered in its action by all sorts of absurd restrictions on its power, the representative body of London is harassed and harried in the House of Commons—to which, by the way, no appeal should be necessary. . . . People sneer— provincials, who have themselves enjoyed fifty years of self-government, sneer—at the lack of interest that Londoners take in their own affairs. But corporate interest cannot be evoked without the existence of a centre, of some rallying point. How could the interest of local citizenship be evoked by the existence of the vestries or by that vestried vestry, the Metropolitan Board of Works? The thing was impossible. But already, with the change of system, the interest of Londoners in their municipal affairs is being awakened. And if and when they are at last allowed really to govern themselves they intend that their great municipality shall outvie in intelligence, activity, and zeal that of Birmingham, of Manchester, or of any other large town. To turn this prolonged apathy into really acute interest Londoners must be given both freedom and power. They must have not only the rudiments of Municipal Home Rule, but real self-government. That which is still lacking who runs may read in this little volume: London as it might be and ought to be contrasted with London as it is.

Mr. Sidney Webb's political proclivities are so well known that, it may be, some old-fashioned politicians will be "put off" his book by imagining that it is yet another propagandist manifesto of those "economic bushrangers, the young men of the Fabian Society." This is not so. On this occasion Mr. Webb writes more as a Radical than as a Fabian, and, except on one subject—leasehold enfranchisement—every reform that he advocates is, as far as we can see, included, or at least about to be included, in the authorised programme of the Liberal Party; is certainly included in the programme of every Liberal and Radical in London. We do not mean, of course, for a moment to insinuate that Mr. Webb is in any degree false to his Fabian faith; but "collectivism"—the "protection of the interests of London as a whole rather than those of individual Londoners"—is, as regards municipal matters, as dear to the heart of the Liberal as to that of the Fabian.

And what are these essential reforms? London Radicals are not red and revolutionary: they are a moderate and peaceable set of persons. Their principal desire, as far as London is concerned, may be summed up in a word—a free hand to the great central representative body of the Metropolis. Give this body, say they, the largest possible power of dealing with all questions affecting citizenship in London. Give it full power to deal with the water question, the question of lighting, the question of food-supply—both as to provision and as to supervision. Give it power to deal, by way of ownership, of supervision, and, if necessary, of administration, with the tramway question. Give it power to solve the difficulties of the housing question. Make it responsible for "law and order" in its own area. Give it power to deal with the large group of financial questions classed under the head of local taxation and rating, including the problems of "unearned increment," "betterment," "ground values," and "a municipal death duty," and, in connection with this question

of equalisation of taxation and relief of burdens, London's heritage in the City Companies should be brought into the common stock.

At the present moment we Metropolitan architects have before us a striking example of the trouble of endeavouring to govern the details of London by a national Parliament. For twenty years past we have been imploring Parliament to consolidate and amend the Metropolitan Building Acts. At length the draft of a Bill to accomplish this was deposited in December last. On the 1st June 1894 only nine of its 192 clauses had been considered by a Committee composed of the members for Sheffield, Oxford, Cheshire, Clapham, and Chelsea, representing one side of the House, and the members for Otley (Yorkshire), Aberdeen, Islington, Reading, and Dumbartonshire, representing the other side of the House. If the same rate of progress continues—that is to say, one and a half clause every month—we may expect the Bill to pass this Committee of non-metropolitan members in 128 months, allowing time for holidays but not for dissolutions. The next step will be to present the Bill as amended to the full House of Commons for discussion, where only some eighty members out of 670 are interested in the affairs of the Metropolis. When time can be found for the discussion, the Bill *may* be read a third time, or it may be remitted again to the provincial Committee; but when at length the House does deign to find sufficient time to discuss and approve these building details, the Bill will be sent to the House of Lords, where it will go through the same—probably even more lengthened—discussion in Committee.

Besides the cost in time and money that this system involves, surely the very principle is faulty. Surely it is not right that we Londoners should submit regulations as to the width of our streets, the height of our buildings, and the details of our fireproof constructions, &c., to members who come from other parts of the kingdom and have the interests of their own localities to attend to? Surely those who have lived amongst our crowded slums and streets, like our London doctors; those who have built every building that exists in London, like our London architects, district surveyors, and contractors; those who have mastered every conflagration that has occurred during the last fifty years, like the officials of our London Fire Brigade; and those who have managed the most crowded street traffic in the world, like our London police officials—surely, I say, a representative Committee of Londoners such as these would be far more competent to advise on the details of a London Streets and Buildings Bill than even the pick of provincials? And especially does this seem to be so when it is remembered that in the one case a Committee of Londoners would hear the merits of each detail discussed by the experts themselves, whilst under

the present system the merits of each detail are likely to be obscured from a provincial Committee by the inflated language of Metropolitan barristers.

\* \* \* The foregoing contribution from Mr. Arthur Cawston was received at the Office of the Institute on the morning of his death.

#### The London Streets and Buildings Bill.

Since progress was last reported [p. 458] the proceedings before the Select Committee of the House of Commons to which the consideration of this Bill is referred have been as follows: On the 7th ult., at the third sitting of the Committee, the petitioners were required to lodge all their amendments to the Bill with the London Council on or before the 18th ult., for consideration of the Committee on their re-assembling on the 24th ult. Part I. of the Bill, as further amended by the promoters and reprinted, was then issued.

At the fourth sitting the consideration of Part IV., which is the most contentious part of the Bill, and most seriously affects the interests of architecture and the future appearance of London, was deferred for a time, probably to be taken last, or nearly at the end of the Bill; and at this and the succeeding sittings, till the eighth sitting on the 5th inst., the whole time of the Committee was occupied with the consideration of Part I., with the result that nearly every new and objectionable provision was eliminated, and a fairly satisfactory result obtained. On the 6th inst. a reprint of Part I. as amended was issued by the promoters.

At the eleventh sitting, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., Clause 127 was under discussion when the Committee adjourned, and is likely to occupy some little time.

In addition to Part IV., Part IX. (Dangerous and Noxious Businesses) stands over for the present, together with several clauses in other parts of the Bill before clause 127. The questions of the Tribunal of Appeal, By-laws, Interpretation, and other important subjects remain to be considered.

#### The National Home-Reading Union.

The baleful influence exercised by the legion of worthless publications which cater for the amusement of the youth of our day, and the amount of time squandered over idle competitions of the word-counting and word-missing type, is so incalculable that any attempt to correct the taste for such literature and divert the energy expended into more satisfactory channels should receive the hearty support of all thinking persons. So much good work is being accomplished in this direction by the National Home-Reading Union that a few words calling attention to its general objects and methods may not be out of place here.

In the main this society seeks to develop a taste for recreative and instructive reading; to direct

home study, and check the spread of pernicious literature among the young; to select the best books for those with little leisure; and to remedy the waste of energy and lack of purpose among those with time and opportunity for reading. The Council is presided over by the Rev. Dr. Percival, Head-Master of Rugby, and the executive committee by Dr. Hill, Master of Downing College, Cambridge. The Union is divided into four sections: 1. Young People's Section; 2. General Course; 3. Special Courses; 4. Introductory. To render study attractive no fitter means could be devised than those adopted by the society, whose practice is to take the student to the locality which most abundantly illustrates his work. Geology can best be taught on the top of a mountain or in a Derbyshire cave; the beginnings of history acquire an objective reality as one stands within the circle at Stonehenge; an English cathedral is in itself a text-book of architecture; botany is irresistibly interesting when the teacher accompanies his pupils through a wood or over a moor.

The summer assemblies of the Union are open to all, whether members or not, and will be held this year at Buxton, in Derbyshire, during the last week in June, and at Salisbury the first week in July. Mr. Woodall, M.P., will preside over the Buxton meeting, which is to open with an address by Archdeacon Farrar; and lectures will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Glasgow, Professor Seaman, the Rev. R. Hailey, F.R.S., Canon Hicks, Mr. Walter Crane, and others. By permission of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, a garden-party is to be given at Haddon Hall. The Marquis of Bath will preside at Salisbury, where the art, archaeology, and history of early England, "From Stonehenge to Salisbury Cathedral," will form the subject of study, with lectures by Mr. York Powell, M.A., Mr. J. R. Tanner, M.A., the Dean of Salisbury, Sir Robert Ball, LL.D., F.R.S., Professor Jebb, M.P., Professor Baldwin Brown [H.A.], General Pitt-Rivers, and others. Full information can be obtained from the Secretary of the Union, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London.

#### The Appointment of District Surveyors.

In connection with the subject under discussion at the Business Meeting of the 11th inst. [p. 542], it will be remembered that in 1889, when the question of the appointment of district surveyors was taken up by the London County Council, the District Surveyors' Association were invited by a Committee of the London Council to give their views on the subject. The Association replied, contending that it was unnecessary and undesirable to make any alterations in the existing system, for the following reasons, which, they stated, were founded mainly on their experience in working the Acts:—

1. That the present [1889] system works well, and that capable officers have been appointed under it, by whom

existing enactments as to buildings have been faithfully carried out.

2. That the present law, as administered by the district surveyors, ensures a certain standard of stability, sanitary arrangement, and safety against fire; and if any greater degree of perfection is desired in these respects, it should be sought rather by improving the rules for the construction of buildings, and possibly by the creation of a Special Court for hearing Building Act cases, so as to obtain greater uniformity in decisions, than by altering the status of the district surveyor.

3. That it is a great advantage for a district surveyor to be a practising architect, as is usually the case under the present system, rather than a salaried officer precluded from private practice. The architect has a more thorough knowledge of the numerous difficulties experienced in carrying out works, and is more competent to deal with them, and to exercise a certain discretion in interpreting the provisions of the Building Acts. His opinion and advice carry more weight, and he is often able to give them with great benefit to the public.

4. That it is important that those who have to pass and approve plans of the largest buildings that are carried out in the metropolis, and are employed by the Council to report upon dangerous structures, should be architects of standing; and this is especially the case with regard to public buildings, over which the district surveyor has more control and responsibility than in other cases.

5. That the payment of district surveyors by fees is preferable to payment by fixed salary, because it ensures a proper relation between the duties performed and the emolument received. If a fixed salary were paid, a disproportion in this respect would in many cases shortly arise, and this would more especially be the case in suburban districts, where at one time great numbers of houses are in progress of erection, and at another comparatively little work is being done. Further, payment by fees is an incentive to the district surveyor to take care that all works to which the regulations of the Building Acts apply are brought under his notice and supervision.

6. That if payment by salary were adopted a department for collection of fees and prosecution of defaulters would appear to be a necessity. Under the existing system fees are frequently abated or entirely remitted, to the satisfaction of the public, when the works are not of an extensive or important character; but if the fees become a tax due to the funds of the County Council, no such discretion could be exercised in collecting them, and in many cases great cause for discontent on the part of the public would arise.

7. That if district surveyors were precluded from private practice and paid by salary the post would not be so valued by the profession, and, therefore, architects of the same standing would not become candidates, and the effect would be to lower rather than to elevate the office.

8. That the question of the status of district surveyors, and of the desirability or otherwise of making them officers of the Metropolitan Board of Works, was thoroughly inquired into before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the proposed Metropolitan Buildings and Management Bill, 1874, when many witnesses were examined, with the result that the Committee recommended: "That with regard to district surveyors their status should remain the same as under the former Acts of Parliament."

Under the present [1894] Regulations of the London Council a Candidate for a District Surveyorship has to sign a declaration that he will not "carry on business as an architect, . . . or "indirectly as a partner, or otherwise be interested "in such business."



9, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., 14 June 1894.

## MINUTES. XVI.

At the Fifteenth General Meeting (Business) of the Session, held on Monday, 11th June 1894, at 8 p.m., Mr. J. Macvear Anderson, *President*, in the chair, with 32 Fellows (including 9 members of the Council), 28 Associates (including 2 members of the Council), the Minutes of the Meeting held 28th May 1894 [p. 515] were taken as read and signed as correct.

The Secretary announced the decease of Arthur Cawston [A.], and, on the motion of Mr. Wm. Woodward [A.], it was

RESOLVED, that an expression of the sympathy and condolence of the Institute with the family of the late Mr. Cawston in the sad loss they have sustained by his accidental death be entered on the Minutes, and communicated to them.

The receipt of donations to the Library was announced, and an expression of thanks to the several donors was ordered to be entered on the Minutes.

The following members, attending for the first time since their election, were formally admitted, and signed the Registers of Fellows and Associates respectively—namely, Charles George Hood Kinnear (Edinburgh) and Charles France (Bradford), *Fellows*; and William Tillott Barlow, *Associate*.

### THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

The President read the Report of the Scrutineers appointed by the Annual General Meeting [p. 467] to conduct the election of the Council, as follows:

#### THE COUNCIL, 1894-95.

To the Chairman of the General Meeting to be held 11th June 1894.

SIR.—We have the honour to report that the voting papers were removed from the envelopes without being unfolded. The envelopes were then handed to the Secretary. On examination of the voting papers it was found that 472 ballot papers for the election of the members of the Council had been received. Of these, two were invalidated entirely, owing to no erasures having been made therein. In addition to the above, votes for the following sections were found to be invalid owing to irregularities:—For members of the Council, 10; for Associate-members of the Council, 8. The remaining votes were then counted, with the following results—namely,

**President.**—Francis Cranmer Penrose, M.A., F.R.S. (unopposed).

**Hon. Secretary.**—William Emerson (unopposed).

**Vice-Presidents (4).**—James Brooks, Campbell Douglas, Alexander Graham, Aston Webb (unopposed).

**Members of Council (18).**—Ernest George, 398; George Aitchison, 395; Arthur Cates, 388; Richard Phené Spiers, 385; Thomas Blashill, 375; John Slater, 370; John Alfred Gotch, 265; John McLean Brydon, 364; John Belcher, 356; Wyatt Papworth, 351; Thomas William Cutler, 333; Edwin Thomas Hall, 332; Benjamin Ingelow, 332; Arthur Edmund Street, 332; Henry Louis Florence, 328; William Douglas Carie, 311; Edward Augustus Gruning, 311; Lacy William Ridge, 305. The following candidates are not elected—namely, Leonard Stokes, 252; Edward Mitchel Gibbs, 251; Eustace James

Anthony Balfour, 232; William Young, 195; Ralph Selden Wormum, 192; John G. Finch-Noyes, 130.

**Associate-members of Council (2).**—Paul Waterhouse, 360; Thomas Miller Rickman, 335. The following candidate is not elected:—Herbert Osborn Cresswell, 190.

**Representatives of Allied Societies (9).**—Henry Crisp (Bristol Society of Architects), Edward John Dodgshun (Leeds and Yorkshire Architectural Society), Thomas Drew (Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland), John Goodacre (Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects), Henry Hartley (Liverpool Architectural Society), John Holden (Manchester Society of Architects), John Howitt (Nottingham Architectural Society), Joseph Oswald (Northern Architectural Association), William Forrest Salmon (Glasgow Institute of Architects) (unopposed).

**Representative of the Architectural Association.**—Edward William Mountford (unopposed).

[The above members declared to have been duly elected compose the Council.]

**Auditors.**—*Fellow*, Frederick Todd; *Associate*, William Woodward (unopposed).

We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants, OCTAVIUS HANSARD (Chairman), THOMAS HARRIS, FREDK. TODD, H. HARDWICKE LANGSTON, FRED. W. MARKS.

A vote of thanks to the outgoing President, moved by Mr. Charles Barry [F.], and seconded by Mr. John Slater [F.] [see p. 520], was carried by acclamation; and votes of thanks were also passed, upon the motion of the President, to the outgoing member of the Council, Mr. T. E. Colleutt [F.], and, upon the motion of the Hon. Secretary, to the Auditors for the year of office 1893-94, Mr. James Neale [F.] and Mr. F. W. Marks [A.].

The President read the Report of the Scrutineers appointed by the Annual General Meeting [p. 467] to conduct the election of the four Standing Committees as follows:—

To the Chairman of the General Meeting to be held 11th June 1894.

Sir,—We have the honour to report the results of the election of the four Standing Committees.—We are, sir, your obedient servants, GEORGE JUDGE (Chairman), JAMES NEALE, W. A. LONGMORE, ROBT. OVENDEN HARRIS, W. MALPAS-WONNACOTT, HORATIO PORTER.

#### ART STANDING COMMITTEE.

**Fellows (10).**—The following candidates are elected:—Ernest George, 395; Alfred Waterhouse, 385; John McLean Brydon, 357; James Brooks, 356; Wm. Douglas Carie, 354; Edward William Mountford, 348; John Belcher, 342; Frank Thomas Baggallay, 335; Eustace Balfour, 287; and James Neale, 250. The following candidates are not elected:—Walter Talbot Brown, 200; William Young, 193; and William Kidner, 138.

**Associates (6).**—William Henry Bidlake, 309; Arnold Bidlake Mitchell, 288; George Campbell Sherrin, 236; William Henman, 221; Andrew Noble Prentice, 218; and William H. Romaine-Walker, 211. The following candidates are not elected:—John Beggs, 204; Owen Fleming, 203; Charles Henman, 131; Alfred Hart, 90; and George Kenyon, 90.

#### LITERATURE STANDING COMMITTEE.

**Fellows (10).**—The following candidates are elected:—Richard Phené Spiers, 428; Arthur Edmund Street, 418; George Aitchison, 416; Alexander Graham, 415; Benjamin Ingelow, 415; Frank Thomas Baggallay, 402; Edgar P. Loftus Brock, 402; Sydney Smirke, 398; Frederic Chancellor, 390; Caspar Purdon Clarke, 378.

**Associates (6).**—Paul Waterhouse, 351; Arthur Smyth Flower, 336; Andrew Noble Prentice, 291; Ravenscroft Elsey Smith, 284; Herbert Osborn Cresswell, 267; Leslie Waterhouse, 211. The following candidates are not

elected:—*Stewart Henbest Capper*, 191; *John Begg*, 175; *Robert Langton Cole*, 137; *Banister Flight Fletcher*, 137; *Herbert Arnold Satchell*, 116.

#### PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE.

**Fellows (10).**—The following candidates are elected:—George Enoch Grayson, 382; Edwin Thomas Hall, 382; Thomas Batterbury, 371; Samuel Flint Clarkson, 371; Walter Hilton Nash, 369; Joseph Stanislaus Hansom, 363; Lacy William Ridge, 363; Edmund Woodthorpe, 353; Henry Cowell Boyes, 351; Alexander Henry Kersey, 237. The following candidates are not elected:—*Franc Sadler Brereton*, 217; and *Graham Clifford Audry*, 197.

**Associates (6).**—Thomas Miller Rickman, 373; Frederick Henry A. Hardcastle, 327; Augustus William Tanner, 319; Robert Stark Wilkinson, 281; William H. Atkin Berry, 280; and Henry Thomas Hare, 275. The following candidates are not elected:—*Francis T. W. Goldsmith*, 264; and *R. St. Aubyn Roumieu*, 247.

#### SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE.

**Fellows (10).**—The following candidates are elected:—Percival Gordon Smith, 155; Lewis Angell, 154; William Charles Street, 153; Herbert Duncan Scarles-Wood, 148; Thomas William Catter, 141; Henry Tanner, 140; Arthur Baker, 138; William Warlow Gwyther, 128; Henry Dawson, 110; and Professor Banister Fletcher, 106. The following candidates are not elected:—*John Salmon Quilter*, 78; *Benjamin Tabberer*, 74.

**Associates (6).**—Henry William Burrows, 423; Maximilian Clarke, 422; Francis Hooper, 414; George Pearson, 405; George Austin Pryce Cuxson, 395; Bernard John Dicksee, 390.

On the suggestion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks was passed to the Scrutineers for their services, and acknowledged on their behalf by Mr. Octavius Hansard.

The following candidates for membership were elected by show of hands:—

#### As Fellows (2).

JOHN REGINALD NAYLOR [A.] (Derby).  
ARNOLD BIDLACE MITCHELL [A.]

#### As Associates (29).

CHARLES SPENCER HAYWOOD (Accrington).  
WILLIAM ARTHUR LEWIS.  
LIONEL SARGANT.  
THOMAS HANDY BISHOP.  
LEWIS ERIC GEORGE COLLINS.  
JOHN FREDERICK FOGERTY, B.E. (Bournemouth).  
ARTHUR STEDMAN (Towcester).  
THOMAS EDWARD THICKPENNY, jun. (Bournemouth).  
CHARLES CYRIL ABSOLOM.  
GEORGE SMITH HILL (Glasgow).  
ARTHUR JOHN PICTOR (Barnstaple).  
RALPH WALDO BEDINGFIELD (Leicester) [Probationer 1890; Student 1891].  
FREDERICK E. COATES (Sunderland).  
LOUIS JACOB.  
JAMES LOCHHEAD (Glasgow).  
ARTHUR HENRY WHARTON GLASSON.  
GEORGE PERCY PRATT.  
ANSTIS GEORGE BEWES.  
LEONARD HARRIS DUTCH (Manchester).  
JOSEPH CHARLTON MAXWELL (North Shields).  
EDWARD TYLEE [Probationer 1891; Student 1893].  
JOHN FAIRWEATHER (Glasgow).  
SOLOMON FORD.  
ARTHUR HAY LIVINGSTONE MACKINNON (Aberdeen).

#### As Associates—cont.

JOHN ANDERSON (Aberdeen).  
GEORGE SUTHERLAND (Elgin, N.B.).  
ROBERT ANDREW EASDALE (Castleford).  
JAMES ST. JOHN PHILLIPS, B.E. (Belfast) [Probationer 1889; Student 1892].  
HENRY WALTER COUSSENS (Hastings) [Probationer 1891; Student 1892].

The President having moved, and Mr. John Slater [F.] seconded [see p. 521], it was

**RESOLVED**, That the Royal Institute of British Architects has learned with much satisfaction that the position of Architecture will be duly recognised in the proposed Teaching University for London by the inclusion among the Senate of the University of a member to be appointed by the Institute, and that the Institute cordially desires to render every assistance in its power to the establishment of such University.

Certain questions, raised Mr. Bernard Dicksee [A.] and Mr. Henry Lovegrove [A.], with respect to the Qualification and Election of Fellows were replied to by the President, and matters connected with them were discussed [Appendix A].

The President, having declared the Meeting closed, invested the newly-elected President, Francis Crammer Penrose, M.A., F.R.S., with the badge of office, and the proceedings terminated at 9.30 p.m.

#### APPENDIX.

##### District Surveyors under the Regulations of the London County Council; their admission to Candidature as Fellows.

The Questions put to the Council by Mr. Lovegrove [A.] and Mr. Dicksee [A.] were four, namely—

1. Why are there only two names of candidates for Fellowship recommended for admission, when the Council have received some months ago several other nominations?

2. Why have these other nominations not been passed by the Council, seeing that several elections have taken place since the nominations were sent in?

3. Is it a fact that counsel's opinion has been taken on the question as to whether the candidates whose nominations for Fellowship have not yet been passed by the Council can, under the Charter and By-laws, be excluded from going to the ballot? And is it a fact that counsel has expressed the opinion that the said candidates cannot be so excluded?

4. Is it not a fact that an Associate of the Institute, having been elected a district surveyor in 1891 and signed the declaration required of him by the London County Council, did send in his nomination (which was accepted by the Council) and was elected a Fellow in 1893?

THE PRESIDENT, answering the questions categorically, said, in reply to the first, that the Council had only passed two applicants for admission to candidature as Fellows. The answer to the second question was that, with the exception of one applicant, the others had not been passed, or, in other words, admitted to candidature as Fellows, because the Council were not satisfied with their qualifications. With regard to the one applicant referred to, the question arose whether, under the recent regulations of the County Council as to district surveyors, the gentleman in question was eligible for election as a Fellow. Inasmuch as one of the conditions of accepting the position of district surveyor under the new regulations of the County Council precluded him from practising as an architect, the question was raised whether anyone who was thus precluded was eligible for election. That question was debated in Council, and considered of sufficient importance to be referred to their legal adviser, who took counsel's opinion

upon it, and the case and opinion were published in the last number of the JOURNAL [pp. 501-2]. With regard to the gentleman to whom he referred, his case had not yet been dealt with on its merits. The opinion of counsel was to the effect that there was nothing to preclude him as a district surveyor from coming forward as a Fellow; and at the first meeting at which those matters were taken, the new Council would consider his case with others. With regard to the third question, he had already answered that in his reply to the previous question. The answer to the fourth question was that the fact was as stated. The gentleman in question was Mr. Crow, who applied to be admitted to Fellowship. The Council passed his nomination paper, and he was elected. When the case was dealt with by the Council the question was not raised as to his eligibility or otherwise as a district surveyor. It was true that the new regulations of the County Council had been established at that time and had been published, but it had not, apparently, occurred to anyone that they applied to that particular case. Afterwards the question was raised, and the Council deemed it their duty to deal with it in the manner described.

Mr. HENRY LOVEGROVE [A.] said that it was the custom years ago for a gentleman when he was appointed district surveyor to offer himself within the next few months for a Fellowship. He did not know why that was the custom. The only difference now was that a district surveyor of the County Council had to agree to two things. One was to give his whole time and attention to the work, and to carry on no other business; the other was a very simple one, but was erroneously represented in the public Press. He had to state a time when he could be seen. There was, however, no great hardship in that. The papers reported that the district surveyor must be in attendance at his office from half-past nine or half-past ten till four or five o'clock. That was not the case. The district surveyor had to choose a time when he could be seen at his office, which was quite as convenient for the district surveyor as for the general public. Some members of the Institute thought that the examination for district surveyors was not so comprehensive or wide in its scope as the examination for Associateship. He himself had been several times moderator for both, and he knew that the architect's examination for an Associate was, as it should necessarily be, fairly wide in its scope, and touched on a great many subjects. At the same time, the district surveyors' examination was a rather severe one, because many gentlemen who had passed the Associate's examination came up three or four times for the district surveyors' examination. But it must not be considered that a man walked out of the street to be examined for a district surveyor. Almost all the sixty-eight district surveyors at present holding office, with the exception of three or four, were Associates or Fellows of the Institute. He believed—and he was using now the words of a member of the Council—that if the District Surveyors' Association had worked more with the London County Council in the new regulations, there would have been no new district surveyors elected at all, but their number would have been gradually decreased by giving increased districts to those gentlemen already holding the office. As all knew, the District Surveyors' Association, rightly or wrongly, set up its back, and other gentlemen were brought in and elected. Well, having in view the fact that the majority of the past elected district surveyors were Associates or Fellows of the Institute, he ventured to think that in the future nearly all the gentlemen offering themselves would be those who had passed the Associates' examination. He felt sure that, coming with such a recommendation, a candidate would stand a much better chance with the County Council Committee than if he simply came forward with the one certificate of having passed the District Surveyors' Statutory Examination, because there were

very able men on that committee, and they thought a great deal of a man's qualifications in every way. They thought that he should know a great deal more than merely the strength of materials and some questions on the Building Acts, which of course were included in the District Surveyors' Examination. It had been said that a district surveyor had very little to do with the practice of an architect. At the present time he (the speaker) had the busiest district in London, though it was not so large in amount of fees as one or two others, and sometimes he had to draw on a board or on a piece of waste-paper the construction of the building. In many cases architects were not employed at all, and the builder got into a most hopeless muddle. Then, again, some of the architects' drawings were not so perfect as they might be, and he knew a case where one of the examiners sent in some very incorrect drawings to the district surveyor. If district surveyors were to be excluded in the future, where would the Institute get its examiners from? They must be Fellows of at least seven years' standing; and if examiners were to be selected from the body of the Institute generally, who, though acquainted with architecture, were unacquainted with the actual working and details of the Building Acts, he should be very sorry indeed for the examinations. That was another reason why they should admit district surveyors as Fellows. [Mr. E. T. HALL [F.], rising to order, thought that the question whether the Institute was going to admit district surveyors as Fellows was not before the Meeting; it had not been suggested that they should not be admitted.] The question as to whether a district surveyor was eligible had, he understood, been submited, after a delay of many months, to the legal advisers of the Institute, and they had taken the opinion of Mr. Cohen, Q.C., on the matter. That learned counsel, he thought, agreed that he (the speaker) was right in every point. He agreed that a district surveyor who had been in practice for seven years could be elected a Fellow. There was, he thought, a clause in one of the By-laws that a Fellow could retire after a certain time and become a Retired Fellow. But it had been decided that, according to the By-laws, a candidate for Fellowship need not be in actual practice, but that he shall have been in practice for seven consecutive years. That being so, it appeared to him that if they put it to the vote, and he was chosen, the Council must, on their own By-laws, admit him as a candidate for Fellowship. If he was objected to by the general body, let him be blackballed. Speaking for himself, as an Associate, he should be very pleased to proceed to the higher degree, having been a member of the Institute for nearly twenty years. It seemed to him that, while it was the intention of the London County Council to do all they could to raise the status and to put honour and dignity upon the office of district surveyor, it would be very unfortunate indeed for the Institute, as the examining body, to say, "We do not care a bit what the County Council thinks about this: we shall certainly shut our doors against those who accept the office of district surveyor in the future." If they were to go carefully round, asking some of their members how much they practised, they would find some of them doing nothing at all—certainly doing less architectural work than one who from day to day examined plans in his capacity of district surveyor. He must not be personal, or he could certainly name Fellows of the Institute who filled appointments in which they had very little designing to do. They were elected Fellows before they took those appointments, and he should say to them, "Keep them by all means: make the Institute as comprehensive as possible. Do not limit it simply to those who have obtained some distinction because of their beautiful drawings." There was one very important thing to which he would call their attention. Some gentlemen had forgotten that public buildings—and Mr. Blashill would bear him out in this—were absolutely at the discre-

tion of the district surveyor. Theatres and music-hall's were largely within their control as to construction. True, theatres had to go before the Theatres Committee as to staircases and passages and things of that kind; but the rest of the building was left entirely to the district surveyor. [A Member: No.] For himself, during the last twelve months, he had had to pull up an architect very sharply indeed, and cause a large expenditure because of his faulty construction of a public building. If he had not known anything about the construction of buildings, and had never made plans and drawings himself, it would have been very difficult. As it was it was as easy as possible. He found fault, and eminent experts were consulted, and they decided he was right, and the owners of the building had to go to a great expenditure to meet his demands. He considered there was no law to prevent Mr. Dicksee and other district surveyors being nominated as Fellows.

Mr. BERNARD DICKSEE [A.] said he thought it was very important that the status of a district surveyor should reach as high a point as possible. It was not only necessary to have a district surveyor, but he must certainly have been an architect, even if he be not practising as an architect still. It was desirable, he thought, when a district surveyor was a member of the Institute, that he should be a Fellow, and not merely an Associate. He had the honour of being an Associate of the Institute, and directly he was appointed district surveyor he had himself nominated for Fellowship, because, he thought, being a district surveyor, he ought to hold the higher position. He thought that, practically, the opinion of counsel was entirely in their favour, although, as was generally the case, one thing was said in one part of the opinion and another thing in another part; he thought the third clause hardly agreed with the second. The President had given a careful explanation as to the reason why one of the new district surveyors had been elected as a Fellow, and he should hope that, having let one in that way, they would let all of them in. Mr. Lovegrove had referred to the fact that the members of the examining body were to be Fellows of seven years' standing; and, of course, if in future district surveyors were not to be elected Fellows, the examining body would have to consist entirely of Fellows who were not district surveyors, and it would certainly be very desirable that there should be at least some members of the examining body who were district surveyors, and consequently aware of the difficulties with which district surveyors had to cope.

Mr. WILLIAM WOODWARD [A.] said that it seemed that Mr. Lovegrove and Mr. Dicksee had entirely lost sight of the question before the meeting. He apprehended that they all desired that a distinction should be drawn between their friends the old district surveyors, and those who became district surveyors under the new rules of the County Council. The election of Fellows of the Institute was contingent upon their being practising architects, and their work of seven years being considered satisfactory in the eyes of the Council. The London County Council said that its new district surveyors should not practise as architects. Then it was utterly impossible that any of the new district surveyors could become Fellows of the Institute. [A member: Why?] Because, if the London County Council laid down that the new district surveyors should not practise as architects, and the eligibility of a Fellow of the Institute depended upon the approval by the Council of his executed works as an architect, and his being a practising architect, how was it possible that a new district surveyor could come within the rules as to admission to Fellowship?

THE PRESIDENT said that counsel had laid down distinctly that if a man had been in practice for seven years, that was sufficient—that the fact of his becoming a district surveyor afterwards did not disqualify him.

Mr. LACY W. RIDGE [F.] said it was much to be

regretted that the subject had not come before them in such a form that the opinion of the Institute could be taken upon it. They had the opinion of counsel, which was a thing he did not value very much, because he thought that the By-laws were perfectly clear. The qualification of a Fellow of the Institute was that he should have been seven years in practice as an architect. Therefore, any man who had been seven years in practice as an architect was duly qualified to be put up as a candidate for Fellowship. The question really before them, and to which it was desirable that they should give their minds in order, if possible, to come to some understanding about it, was this: whether it was well for the Institute to assume to itself as a principle, that the man who came up as a candidate for Fellowship should be at that time a practising architect. That was the point before the Meeting. To his mind the greatest difficulty the Institute was under at the present moment was the distinction between Fellows and Associates. He wished, when they were revising the By-laws, they had got rid of the whole distinction. It had been a trouble to them ever since, and, so far as he could see, it was likely to remain a trouble for some time to come. The reason given for the distinction years ago was that the higher class of members of the Institute should be practising architects; that other persons engaged in architecture might be admitted to the Associateship, but that the higher body in the Institute should be men *bona fide* engaged as principals in the practice of architecture. Their views must to a certain extent differ from those who were associated with the practice of architecture in other capacities. He did not think any of them would urge for a moment that those who were associated with architecture in other capacities had quite the same standing and relationship with regard to architecture and to the Institute as those who were *bona fide* practising on their own account and on their own responsibility. That was the old reason given for the distinction, and he thought that while the distinction remained it should be kept up. Therefore, as a member of the Council he should not, as at present advised, recommend the passing of a candidate who came holding a district surveyorship under the modern régime, because he did not consider that he stood *bona fide* in the position of an independent architect. But it was not a point on which he felt very strongly; it was not a point on which he should not be prepared to accept the direction of the general body, if it came to any decision on the subject; and it was with regret, feeling that the matter was one of some importance—particularly to some individuals—that he found that the Meeting was not coming to any decision.

Mr. H. HARDWICKE LANGSTON [A.] said that the line had been attempted to be drawn at the Meeting between the practising architect and the architect that practises. He submitted that if there was a branch—indeed, a very large tree—in which an architect practised more than another, it was in the performance of those responsible duties which were connected with the office of a district surveyor. If he was not an architect in the discharge of those duties, then he was nothing. He did not understand the last speaker in his observations, and in his endeavour to draw a fine line between the two. He had been a member of the profession for over a quarter of a century, and he submitted to the consideration of those present whether a gentleman who could carry out the high duties and responsibilities of a district surveyor was anything less than an architect. Then as to his being an independent practising architect, what greater position could he occupy than one as a judge—and he was a judge in those matters in which it was necessary to lay down and define and expound the law as contained in the Building Acts relating to the metropolis? The position of a district surveyor was at least a permanent and a solid position, and one which many looked up to with envy, and he maintained that

a man who administered the London Building Acts was an architect; and it was only a fair thing that the Institute should recognise such talent as against the infant London County Council. The Institute ought to show its mettle, and not stultify itself by saying that no district surveyor should come forward as a Fellow.

Mr. C. FORSTER HAYWARD, F.S.A. [F.], said that if it was the opinion of the Institute that a district surveyor should be a practising architect, the Institute should give an expression of its opinion at the present moment, when, as they were all aware, the Streets and Buildings Bill was before a Parliamentary Committee. One of the questions which had always been considered in previous Building Acts had been the position of the district surveyor. The Institute, he believed, and almost every other association in London connected with building had always pressed upon Parliament the importance of the district surveyor being a practising architect. If the Institute would only impress that point upon the Parliamentary Committee, whether it was gained or not, there would be at least the record that the Institute really thought that the proper person for the office of district surveyor should be a practising architect. He would ask whether the Council could not instruct counsel before the Committee to urge that point very strongly. Even if they should not succeed mattered comparatively little, for if the County Council should maintain its regulations, that did not affect the point that the Institute should still bring up the matter before the Committee and have it properly fought out. He hoped the Council would think the point over, and see if they could express once more a distinct opinion that a practising architect was the proper man for the post of district surveyor. It did not require, he thought, very much consideration for any architect to feel the excessive importance of the administration of the Building Acts. If a district surveyor was merely an official he would not have the same interest in his art, because he was not allowed to practise, and after a time he would very likely become a mere official, carrying out such regulations as were required, instead of feeling and sympathising with his brother architects. If the district surveyor simply had to say, "Well, that is the rule—that is the regulation. I do not personally care; I am only an official; I am only acting under the County Council," that position was one very much to be deprecated. He himself had to say much the same thing sometimes; but at the same time he felt very distinctly that he was also under those very same regulations as architect, and that next week he might be called upon to feel the burden of them himself. But if one did not have that feeling as an architect then one's sympathies were half gone, and one's tendency was to become merely an official.

THE PRESIDENT said he was sure that everyone in the room agreed with him in sympathising most sincerely with Mr. Lovegrove and Mr. Dicksee, because it was always a most difficult thing to make out a case when no case existed, and when the speakers were conscious that that was so. So far as he was aware, there was no intention to preclude district surveyors from becoming Fellows of the Institute. The question did arise as to the eligibility, under the new regulations of the County Council, of a district surveyor for election. As he had already said, the Council thought it right not to grope in the dark, and the best and most reliable course to pursue was to take counsel's opinion on the subject. That opinion was in favour of the eligibility of district surveyors.

## PROCEEDINGS OF ALLIED SOCIETIES

### The Sheffield Society.

President, Mr. E. M. Gibbs [F.]; Vice-President, Mr. Charles Hadfield [F.]; Treasurer, Mr. F. Fowler; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. J. Innocent [F.]; Members of Council,

Messrs. W. C. Fenton, Thos. J. Flockton [F.], R. W. Fowler, H. W. Lockwood, J. Smith, and T. Winder, M.Inst.C.E. Annual Meeting held the second Tuesday in May.

### The Leicester and Leicestershire Society.

President, Mr. John Goodacre [F.]; Treasurer, Mr. W. Jackson [F.]; Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. Perkins Pick [A.]; Members of Council, Messrs. A. H. Paget [F.], Stockdale Harrison [F.], and A. E. Sawday [F.]. Annual Meeting held 19th March 1894.

### The Manchester Society.

President, Mr. John Holden [F.]; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. John Ely [F.] and James Murgatroyd [F.]; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Paul Ogden [F.]; Assistant Hon. Secretary, Mr. Edward Hewitt [F.]; Members of Council, Messrs. A. H. Davies-Colley [A.], T. Chadwick [A.], R. Knill Freeman [F.], F. Mee, J. D. Mould [A.], W. A. Royle [F.], Edward Salomons [F.], J. H. Woodhouse [F.], T. Worthington [F.], P. Hesketh [A.], J. S. Hodgson, H. E. Stelfox [A.]. Annual Meeting held 26th April 1894.

### The Glasgow Institute.

President, Mr. W. Forrest Salmon [F.]; Secretary, Mr. C. J. MacLean; Treasurer, Mr. Alex. Petrie. Members of Council, Messrs. John A. Campbell, Henry E. Clifford, John Kepkie, James M. Monro, Alex. Skirving, A. G. Thomson, John Thomson, T. L. Watson [F.], and J. B. Wilson [A.]. Annual General Meeting held the third Tuesday in October.

### The Northern Association.

President, Mr. Joseph Oswald [F.]; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. H. Morton [F.] and J. Cresswell, Assoc. Inst.C.E.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. T. Cackett [F.]; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Arthur B. Plummer [F.]; Hon. Solicitor, Mr. H. C. Harvey; Hon. Librarian, Mr. H. C. Charlewood [A.]. Committee, Messrs. G. T. Brown, H. C. Charlewood [A.], W. Glover, F. W. Rich, J. W. Taylor [F.], C. E. Oliver, and C. S. Errington. Annual Meeting held 11th April 1894.

### The Bristol Society.

President, Mr. Henry Crisp [F.]; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. B. Gingell and T. S. Pope; Council, Messrs. E. W. Barnes [F.], F. B. Bond, W. V. Gough, W. S. Paul [A.], F. W. Wells, and J. Wood [A.]; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. L. Bernard. Annual Meeting held the third Monday in May.

### The Nottingham Society.

President, Mr. John Howitt [F.]; Vice-President, Mr. A. N. Bromley [F.]; Members of Council, Messrs. A. H. Goodall, W. A. Heazell [F.], W. Jolley [F.], H. Walker [F.], and F. B. Lewis [A.]; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. Ernest Heazell. Annual Meeting held 11th April 1894.

### The Royal Institute of Ireland.

President, Mr. Thomas Drew, R.H.A. [F.]; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Albert E. Murray [F.]; Council, Messrs. Sandham Symes, J. J. O'Callaghan, J. Pawson Carroll [F.], George C. Ashlin, Charles Geoghegan, William M. Mitchell, Sir Thomas N. Deane, Messrs. J. L. Robinson, R. C. Millar [F.], J. H. Pentland [F.]. Annual Meeting to be held 16th December 1894.

### The Liverpool Society.

President, Mr. Henry Hartley [F.]; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. Culshaw [F.] and H. W. Keef; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. James Dod; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. L. Beckwith; Librarian, Mr. J. W. Blakey [A.]; Members of Council, Messrs. T. Cook [F.], T. Harnett Harrisson [F.], H. W. Keef, H. A. Matear [F.], T. Mellard Reade [F.], T. Myd-

delton Shalleross, J. Woolfall, R. J. Angel [A.], and J. W. Blakey [A.]. Annual Meeting held the first Monday in May.

#### The Birmingham Association.

President, Mr. William Henman [A.]; Vice-President, Mr. H. H. McConal [A.]; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. E. Bateman; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Harrison; Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Silk; Members of Council, Messrs. H. Beck, E. C. Bewlay, W. H. Bidlake, M.A. [A.], H. Buckland, A. Reading [A.], H. R. Lloyd [A.], F. Barry Peacock, and J. A. Swan. Annual Meeting in June.

#### The Leeds and Yorkshire Society.

President, Mr. E. J. Dodgshun [F.]; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. Watson and W. Carby Hall [A.]; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Thorp [F.]; Hon. Librarian, Mr. W. H. Beevers [A.]; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. W. Bedford [A.]; Members of Council, Messrs. H. B. Buckley, J. H. Greaves, W. A. Hobson, G. F. Danby, J. Ledingham [F.], and W. C. Williams [F.]. Annual Meeting held 16th April 1894.

#### The Devon and Exeter Society.

President, Mr. James Jerman [F.]; Vice-President, Mr. C. E. Ware, M.Inst.C.E.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. J. Tait [A.]; Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. G. Warren; Members of Council, Messrs. F. J. Commin, James Crocker [F.], J. M. Pinn, Arnold Thorne [F.], and, *ex officio*, E. H. Harbottle [F.]. Annual Meeting held 27th February 1894.

#### The Dundee Institute.

President, Mr. Robert Keith; Vice-President, Mr. Leslie Ower [F.]; Members of Council, Messrs. G. G. Maclaren, James Foggie, Wm. Briggs, and Wm. Nixon; Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. J. J. Henderson and Geo. Jamieson; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Robert Hunter. The above have been nominated for election at the Annual Meeting to be held on the 28th inst.

#### The York Society.

President, Mr. William Hepper; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. H. Perkin [F.] and Alfred Creer, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.; Past Presidents, Messrs. W. G. Penty [F.] and A. Pollard; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Norman R. Yeomans; Librarian, Mr. J. Walker; Committee, Messrs. G. Benson, E. T. Felgate, J. T. Pegg, J. G. Perry, and J. H. Sellers; Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. B. Barleigh. Annual General Meeting held the first week in November.

#### Cardiff, South Wales, and Monmouthshire Society.

President, Mr. E. Seward [F.]; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. Coates Carter; Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mr. C. L. Wilson. Annual Meeting held the second Wednesday in January.

#### ARCHITECTS AND PLUMBERS.

The following letter and the enclosure appended have been received from the Clerk of the Worshipful Company of Plumbers:—

5th June 1894.

DEAR SIR.—I am directed to ask your support of the national registration of plumbers, which has been undertaken with the object of improving the efficiency of plumbers' work by promoting in a practical and systematic way the training of the men, particularly in the sanitary branches of their work, and bringing them under an adequate system of responsibility for its efficiency.

The system has been brought into existence and fostered very much through the influence of architects in various parts of the kingdom, and among the earliest who aided in establishing the system in London may be mentioned Mr. F. C. Penrose, Mr. Ewan Christian, the late Mr. E. I'Anson, and the late Mr. George Godwin—prominent London members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the desirableness of the object, as you will, of course, be fully conversant with the subject, as well as with the difficulties which have to be met with and overcome in carrying out the object practically. I may, however, invite attention to the enclosed communication, which was addressed by a distinguished member of your profession, Mr. Edwin Seward, of Cardiff, to a recent Conference of sanitary authorities and others, representing various towns in South Wales and the West of England. The communication, it will be noticed, embodies a general review of the subject, and the result of Mr. Seward's professional experience in connection with the matter.

Having regard to the obvious importance of the object aimed at in the interests of the health and comfort of the community, it is felt that the architect's profession will be disposed to render the object such assistance as may be practicable. I therefore ask you to give support to the registration system, encouraging the apprentices and young men entering the trade to avail themselves of the technical classes of instruction which may be opened in their district for instruction in the practical branches of the work by skilled workmen, with general instruction in the various subjects connected with plumbers' work and house drainage in their relation to house sanitation.

I send you herewith a list of the plumbers registered up to 1st March last; but as considerable additions are made from time to time, I shall be glad to send supplemental lists whenever they may be required.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly, Wm. R. E. COLES, Clerk.

The following is the communication referred to in the above letter, and which, as therein stated, was addressed to the Conference of Sanitary Authorities by Mr. Edwin Seward [F.], President of the Cardiff, South Wales, and Monmouthshire Architects' Society, recently admitted to alliance with the Royal Institute:—

Speaking not only as the President of the Eastern South Wales District Council, but also as an architect, it seems to me that one of the most important subjects introduced at the Conference is that of the separation by architects of plumbers' work from the work of other trades in their specifications and the resulting contracts. I believe such a course to be—as a general rule—a very beneficial one in the one direction to which an architect must look—namely, the ultimate soundness and efficiency of the work.

Some care is, however, required in putting this separation of work into practice, and, in my opinion, it is sufficient for the present to aim at special treatment of the sanitary portion of the plumbers' work only (except in special cases). The laying of lead flats, valleys and gutters, and the exterior work of a building might well be dealt with as part of the general contract; but the water supply, both hot and cold, and certainly the whole of the sanitary fittings are usually best dealt with by making them form a separate plumbers' contract.

One of the foremost difficulties on this head, however, arises from the fact that contractors as a body are not in favour of such a separation. Without entering too deeply into their reasons, it must be evident that some additional difficulty is apt to arise from workmen employed on a separate contract being given the run of the contractor's job perhaps earlier than they may be needed, and such workmen are thus somewhat in the way, perhaps, later, and they may thus cause delay and derangement to the procedure of the general contractor. It is true that a small exercise of patience and contrivance on either hand may so obviate these disadvantages as to reduce them to little or nothing; but in these days of labour difficulties small grievances often assume unnecessary proportions. A further reason why the general contractor objects to separating the plumbing is doubtless the most evident, viz. that, as a contractor, he would prefer that the buying of material and employment of labour, with their result-

ant profits, were in his own hand. Where the contractor is really able to guarantee the best and most modern of sanitary plumbing; all of these reasons should be very weighty ones, but the experience of most architects will show, I think, that the contractors in that position are a very decided minority. We may, therefore, assume that, on the whole, the separation of sanitary plumbing—with all its possible consequences for good or evil on the public health—is either very desirable or actually essential.

Now, as to the best method of securing this end.

First, it must be taken for granted that the *best* method is one that will not produce unnecessary friction, and also will not introduce elements of dissatisfaction and uncertainty tending to induce contractors to "cover" themselves by pricing their estimates at an unnecessarily high rate. If, therefore, it is a fairly ascertained fact that the architect is dealing with a contractor who keeps, or will employ, only the best obtainable workmen, then I think the architect may content himself with the one proviso only, that registered plumbers alone shall be employed on the work. On the other hand, if tenders are to be obtained from general contractors by advertisement—as is usually the case—then I think the architect should discuss the plumbing question specially with his clients—whether a committee or a private employer—and obtain their instructions for dealing with the sanitary plumbing from the first as a sub-contract.

He should then treat it accordingly in his specification, and in the bills of quantities, the general contractors being advised from the first that this course is to be followed, and due allowance being made for him in respect to attendance on plumbers, &c.

In any event, the employment of registered plumbers only should be made a *sine qua non*. In most recent specifications, since the extension of the registration movement among the plumbing craft has permitted this, I have made it a proviso in specifications; but the actual separation cannot so readily be insisted on.

An instance of one course of procedure arose within the past week or two in connection with important extensions which I am about carrying out at the Glamorgan and Monmouthshire Infirmary at Cardiff. In the specifications I found it desirable to limit the clause respecting plumbing to the demand for registered plumbers, and tenders were obtained on this basis. Upon the selection of a tender, and before its acceptance, an interview was arranged between the contractor, the committee, and myself, and certain points were discussed. One of the chief of these was my desire to make a sub-contract of the whole of the sanitary plumbing, and, after discussion, this was fully agreed to by the contractor, whose tender was then accepted. I think this method of discussion and consent has many advantages. Among others, if a general contractor is really prepared for doing first-rate plumbing by registered men, he is placed in the position of declaring that and it avoids any chance of what may, in some cases, prove an injustice by forcing a sub-contractor upon him whether he will or no.

In any case, however, I think architects should aim at using their opportunities for advancing the plumbing craft by endeavouring to employ registered plumbers, both masters and operatives.

## LEGAL.

### Architects' Charges.

GODDARD v. GROSVENOR.

This action came before Mr. Justice Charles on the 30th ult. The plaintiff, R. W. K. Goddard, an architect, sued the defendant, C. H. Grosvenor, the hon. secretary of a committee appointed to carry out the proposed enlargement of St. Paul's Church, Clacton-on-Sea, to recover a

sum of £79 odd for plans and designs stated by him to have been prepared at the request of the committee. It was said that though in the first instance the committee only proposed to alter one aisle at a cost of about £1,000, yet it was necessary for the plaintiff, when designing for that alteration, to design a complete building, as it was the intention, if funds were forthcoming, to enlarge the whole church so as to seat 1,000 persons, instead of 600 as originally constructed. To carry out the designs the plaintiff had prepared would, he estimated, cost about £10,000, and the work upon those plans had occupied him in all some nineteen days.—Mr. W. H. Moresby appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. B. Houghton for the defendant. Expert evidence was called to show that the amount of the claim was well within the charges fixed, it was contended, by the universal custom and usages of the profession.

Mr. Justice Charles observed that, though those charges had been proved over and over again in the Courts to be the customary ones in the profession, yet the Courts had always refused to be bound by them. In every case it was a question for the Judge and the jury as to what sum was a reasonable and fair remuneration for the work done and services rendered.

The defendants admitted liability for a reasonable amount, and paid £25 into Court as sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim against them.

In the result, judgment was given for the plaintiff for 50 guineas, inclusive of the money paid into Court.

### Metropolitan Building Act—Dangerous Structures.

EX PARTE HERRING.

This case came before a Divisional Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Cave and Mr. Justice Collins, on the 4th inst., and was an application on behalf of the owners of certain houses in Wandsworth to set aside ten orders made by Mr. Biron, one of the police magistrates of the metropolis, under the Metropolitan Building Act (18 and 19 Vict., c. 122), for pulling down portions of the brickwork at the backs of the houses as "dangerous," on the ground that such orders can only be made when the building or wall is dangerous to passengers. The Metropolitan Building Act (18 and 19 Vict., c. 122, s. 69) gives power to the local authority (now transferred to the London County Council), on their receiving a complaint that any structure in any building or wall is in a dangerous state, to require their surveyor to make a survey and report, and, if he reports that the structure is dangerous to passengers, then to order it to be shored up for the protection of passengers; and on his making a complaint to a magistrate he may order the structure to be pulled down. There having been such a complaint and survey and report as to the back premises of ten houses in Richmond Road and Charles Street, Wandsworth—the report not stating the structure (a wall which bulged) was dangerous to passengers or passers-by, but showing that it was dangerous to the inmates—it was objected before the magistrate that he could not make the order; but he said he had repeatedly made such orders, and did not think it was essential to show the structure was dangerous to passengers, and he regarded the point as settled, and he made the orders and refused to state a case to raise the question.

Mr. Tindal Atkinson, in support of the application, moved for a rule or order in the nature of a mandamus to the magistrate to state a case, maintaining that the order to pull down would only be made when the report showed danger to passengers or passers-by. Mr. Justice Cave asked why the inmates also should not be protected. Counsel replied that the Act appeared to be directed at danger to passengers, and referred to the enactment regarding "shoring up" the premises. The learned Judges pointed out that subsequent clauses clearly showed that the word "dangerous" included structures dangerous to inmates as well as those dangerous to passengers, and

refused the application to order the magistrate to state a case. In giving judgment, Mr. Justice Cave said that the Court ought not to listen to an application the effect of which would be only to narrow or defeat a very salutary statute. They were glad to find that the magistrate considered the law as settled.

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.  
Architects' Certificates.

The case of *Stanton v. Straub*, in the Equity Court of New South Wales, in which Mr. J. Horbury Hunt [F.], President of the Institute of Architects, N.S.W., was joined as defendant, in some of its aspects recalls the memorable case of *Cutter v. North*, heard in the Home Courts some three years since, and illustrates anew the difficulties and vexations incident to the profession. The plaintiffs were the Right Rev. G. H. Stanton, Bishop of Newcastle, N.S.W., and the Very Rev. A. E. Selwyn, Dean. The material facts are fully stated in the following judgment, delivered by Mr. Justice Owen on the 12th March last.

This is an interlocutory application for an injunction to restrain the defendant from proceeding with an action at law against the Building Committee of the Anglican Cathedral at Newcastle. The defendant, John Straub, is the contractor for the building, and he is suing the members of the Building Committee for the sum of £3,762, which is the amount certified by Mr. Horbury Hunt, the architect of the building, as the amount at present due to the contractor. The case which is made in the pleadings by the plaintiff in this Equity suit is that the defendant, Mr. Horbury Hunt, is unfit to exercise the duties of architect in an impartial and unbiased manner, and that he has been guilty practically of fraud in charging a much larger amount to the Building Committee than the amount actually due to Straub, and it is alleged in the pleadings that his professional vanity has been hurt by not having the honour and distinction of finishing such a building, and that out of anger and spite he has increased the certificate by a very large amount, and that, therefore, the Equity Court ought to interfere to restrain the defendant Straub from suing on that certificate, and that the Equity Court itself should take an account and say how much is due for the work done. The charge of bias in the Equity pleadings, if a good defence at all, appears to me to be a ground which the defendants in the action at law could plead as against the certificate. I can see no reason why the misconduct and incapacity—because that is what it really amounts to—of the person selected as the supreme arbitrator in all matters connected with this contract should not be pleaded just as much in the Court of Common Law as in the Court of Equity. But, further than that, the plaintiffs distinctly plead collusion between the architect and the contractor, because, setting out what the plaintiffs allege to be the misconduct of Mr. Horbury Hunt, the plea alleges that the defendant is well aware that such certificate has not been *bona fide* given as aforesaid. It alleges that Straub, in trying to enforce the certificate in the Court of Law, where he knew such certificate would be conclusive, was aware all the time that such certificate was given *mala fide*, and that there had been collusion between the architect and contractor. That unquestionably is a good plea at law, and that is the very plea which the defendant has set up in the action at law. That being so, there is no reason for the plaintiffs coming into this Court to stay the proceedings at law. There is no doubt that this Court was open to either party at an early stage to have sought its jurisdiction. The Court could have dealt with the certificate, and, if it had been set aside, could have gone into the merits of the case, and said how much was actually due.... But in this case there has been a distinct charge of fraud, not only against the contractor, but against Mr. Horbury Hunt, and it appears to me that I ought not to deal with this case merely on a question of pleading where a charge

of that kind has been made, but that I ought to express my opinion of the merits as disclosed in the affidavits. Whatever may be said of the argument that Mr. Hunt acted improperly under feelings of irritation and anger, the question for the Court is, What are the facts which are proved? Mr. Hunt has produced affidavits of eleven architects and contractors, all of them men of high standing and experience in this community—Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Wardell, and other architects, and a great number of contractors—and every one of them says the certificate is absolutely fair. No doubt some of them have made their calculations only from seeing the contract itself and the photographs, and working the thing out, not on the spot; but others have visited the spot itself and made their investigations on the spot, and the whole of these eleven witnesses swear that the certificate given by Mr. Hunt for the work is perfectly fair and perfectly justified. Against that there is only the evidence of one contractor in Newcastle, who, I have no doubt, has given his evidence perfectly fairly and *bona fide*; but really it appears to me to be a question of judgment whether one or another estimate is fair. No doubt it is quite possible for one man to make an estimate very much lower than another, both acting perfectly *bona fide*; but when it comes to be a question of fraud, and whether Mr. Hunt has fraudulently made out this certificate, or that he has given it from a spirit of bias or hostility to the Committee, then it appears to me most important to ascertain what are the views of other thoroughly competent men as to the certificate which he has given, and they all say his certificate is perfectly fair and just. It must be borne in mind that this is not the final certificate. If it was, the case might be different, because in the case of a final certificate the whole matter has to be gone into, and all the items adjusted, so that the parties may know the total amount to be paid for the building; but this certificate is a mere progress certificate, and according to all the evidence, and the law as laid down by the Privy Council, these progress certificates are nothing more than advance notes, and are subject to adjustment from time to time. Such a certificate may be adjusted in the next progress certificate, or it may not be adjusted until the final certificate. In this case the certificate given by Mr. Hunt is merely a progress certificate, and does not purport to be absolutely correct. It is merely an advance note. Under these circumstances it appears to me that the whole ground is cut from under the plaintiffs' feet. If the certificate is a *bona fide* and fair and just estimate of the amount of work then done, what becomes of the theory that Mr. Hunt may have been biased? The whole thing falls to the ground. It is not necessary for me to go into the question as to the amount of ill-feeling existing between Mr. Hunt and members of the Committee. There is no doubt a good deal of ill-feeling on both sides, and the only question is whether that ill-feeling influenced Mr. Hunt to act improperly in granting the certificate. It is clear, to my mind, that there is no ground whatever for saying so.

The application was dismissed with costs.

The case of *Straub v. Stanton*, to restrain further proceedings in which the injunction prayed for in the above action was sought, came up for judgment in the Supreme Court of the Colony on the 14th March, when it was stated that the matter had been settled, but a verdict would be taken for £3,930, representing the amount of the architect's certificate, with interest added thereto. Verdict was accordingly given for the amount claimed, with costs.

It is satisfactory to add that a few days after the settlement of the above cases, Archdeacon White and two other members of the Cathedral Building Committee called on Mr. J. Horbury Hunt for the purpose of a friendly conference, to put matters on a business-like basis, and allow the work to be resumed. As a result, all difficulties have been disposed of, and the Building Committee have decided to act in conjunction with him as the architect.

